# JOHN BULL

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For meaning of this number see page iii. of cover.

*The world is a bundle of hay;*
*Mankind are the asses who pull;*
*Each tugs it a different way,*
*And the greatest of all is John Bull*

—BYRON.

**Edited by**
**HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.**

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"HOLD THEE THAT TO DRINK."—*SHAKESPEARE.*

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'John Bull,' Oct. 9, 1909.

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# JOHN BULL.

*Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant:*
*Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.*

Vol. VII. No. 175. Saturday, October 9th, 1909. One Penny.


## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

*Letters must be addressed to the Editor, or the Publisher, at 67, Long Acre, London, W.C., according to whether they relate to Editorial or Business matters.*
*All editorial inquiries* MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

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# JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

## INAUGURAL MEETING

AT

## THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

ON

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1909.

**Chair will be taken at 8.30 p.m.**

BY

## HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, Esq., M.P.

**(President of the League).**

BAND OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS

The League Song will be sung by Mr. Leo Stormont, with Organ and Orchestral accompaniment.

*Special Trains will be run by various Railway Companies.*

*Every available seat has been applied for several times over, and after allotting a fair proportion to the provinces, the balance will be balloted for on Saturday, the 16th inst., after which date no application can be entertained.*
*All letters to be addressed to the Secretary of the League, 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.*

## THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL

[*The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.*]

It is now clearly the policy of the Government to defer the Election till January. Cynics point out that four years of office are necessary to entitle Ministers to their pensions, whilst others talk about a big batch of New Year's Honours—including the creation of at least half-a-dozen wicked Peers. We are still backing the November horse, although we confess that we are a little apprehensive as to his disinclination to face the starting gate.

It is a little difficult to predict the result of the Election. Our own idea is that neither of the official parties will have a working majority, and that the Irish will be bosses of the show. London will go almost solidly against the Government. A four-wheeler—if by that time such a thing be still upon the road—will be sufficient to take all the London Liberals to the House.

We shall shortly publish our forecast of the figures for the London seats. In the meantime, we are satisfied that Brixton, Chelsea, East and Central Finsbury, Fulham, Central and North Hackney, East, North and West Islington, North Lambeth, Mile End, South and West St. Pancras, West Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Walworth and Whitechapel, are all "gone," as Mr. Chamberlain would say.

The enigma of the London position will be Mr. Burns. Do not be surprised at a dramatic development. We know something.

If the Liberals should come back, Sir William Robson will take political office, Sir Samuel Evans will go to the Bench, Mr. Rufus Isaacs will become Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-Generalship will rest between Mr. Hemmerde and Mr. Buckmaster. Mr. Churchill will leave the Board of Trade—for one of the £5,000 posts. *We* shall remain in our corner!

Everybody is talking about the John Bull League. We could fill the Albert Hall several times over. Who shall say that the power of the Press is on the decline? With a circulation approximating towards half a million, and the League behind us, we hope to play an appreciable part in the public life of the next few years—and to clear the way for that Business Government.

It is wonderful how the idea of such a Government is catching on. The truth is that the Man in the Street is "tumbling" to the Party game. He recognises, at last, that he is the shuttlecock of the players, and he is tired of the *role*. Truth to tell, the Fiscal agitation has done a lot of good in directing public attention to the fact that we are essentially a commercial nation, and making the people realise that whilst we have been shouting "Rule, Britannia," Germany and other countries have been busily engaged stealing our markets. After all, it is no use our ruling the waves unless they are carrying our goods. The professional politicians have had their chance—and the growing disposition is to give the man of Business a trial.

What a pity it is that the London Members, as a body, do not realise their power! With combination and sagacious leadership they could get all they cared to ask for—and save their seats as well! But so long as they consist of little more than the Nonconformist wing of the County Council, the Party Whip will be able to twist them round his little finger—congratulating them on their loyalty, and smiling at their simplicity!

One of our enterprising contemporaries will present the "Origin of Species" "as if Darwin had written it in the form of an article for the busy man who reads the *Daily Mail*, the 'Confessions of St. Augustine'" (no relation to Birrell of that ilk) "as if St. Augustine himself had put his confessions into an hour's reading, 'Jane Eyre,' as if Charlotte Brontë had written it as a short story"; and, we assume, the "'Complete Works of William Shakespeare' as if he had written them for the back of a picture postcard." And still there are people who scoff and scorn when Baxter, the prophet, warns us that the end of the world is at hand. As a matter of fact, Lord Northcliffe is going to try to raise the dead.

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"Your paragraph in last week's issue about the Southend penny-in-the-slot-machines reminds me," writes a correspondent. "I frequently go over to Southend for week-ends; the mud does me so much good. I was over there last week, and on Sunday morning put a penny each into three machines in order to get a box of vestas. Each time I drew a blank. Apparently there was not a single box of vestas in any of them, though the indicator said 'matches,' plainly enough. I then went on to the pier, and tried my luck there. One honest machine returned my penny when I drew a blank. Another kept it without delivering the goods, and at least half-a-dozen people who followed me had their pennies taken for nothing. Later I lighted on a 'boot-blacking' machine. My boots were of dazzling sheen at the time, but I thought I would risk a penny, a halfpenny for each foot, to see how the thing worked. In went my halfpenny, and I pulled at the handle as hard as I could, with no result. In went another halfpenny, and I pulled again. Before I came away I was pretty well satisfied from my own and other people's efforts that it had a Nonconformist conscience. It was not shining on Sundays, even at five shillings a boot; it was only taking the collection." Our correspondent thinks the companies owning these machines, not only in Southend but elsewhere, must know of their condition. They relieve the public of thousands of pounds sterling every year without giving a farthing in return. Surely someone can make the machines so that they return the money when they are empty.

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Different people, different ideas. The Liberals think the long-felt want of this country is the Budget, the Tories think it is Tariff Reform, the I.L.P. thinks it is Socialism. They are all wrong. What this country wants is pig, *et encore de la pig, et toujours de la pig*. It is suffering an unutterable dearth of pig. According to the *Farm and Garden*, England possesses only one pig to every thirteen of the population, while Ireland has one pig to every four, and Denmark one to every two. "It is, therefore, not surprising that the sum we pay for pig meat is prodigious," comments our contemporary. We agree. With breakfast pig at 1s. 2d. a pound it is difficult to understand why the British farmer should refuse to cultivate so profitable an animal.

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Let us hasten, however, to warn the public against Chinese pork. The Chinese pig is the home scavenger of all refuse and night soil that is not used as manure. In fact, if one believes in transmigration, the Chinese pig might be described as the lost soul—his flesh being shunned in favour of such delicacies as cockroaches, bugs, rats, snakes, beetles and even the excrement of animals. We hope Mr. Burns will keep a sharp look out.

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A question to Keir Hardie. Suppose the Suffragettes now in prison had taken poison. Would the doctor have been justified in using the stomach pump to save their lives? If so, an obvious syllogism suggests itself. But Keir is no good at syllogisms.

We do not welcome the apparition of Lynch law in this land of ours. We thought it was the peculiar prerogative of trans-Atlantic barbarians, who, being deprived of every similitude of justice, are sometimes driven to act savagely on their own behalf. Here, however, we have courts which may be relied upon, as a rule, to give the wicked man his due to a certain extent. We have even ecclesiastical tribunals, competent to punish parsons whose morals are uncanonical. In Westmoreland, however, the yokels are so pre-eminently virtuous that they will not stand even the suspicion of backsliding on the part of their clergy. A lot of young farmers have been moved to indignation by the rumour that the vicar had been attentive to a schoolmistress. If their suspicions were well founded they could have appealed to the Bishop or the Ordinary. As it was, they preferred to sneak about muttering mischief, rolling the whites of their shifty eyes, and crouching behind bushes; and finally they proceeded to an abominable outrage, binding the reverend gentleman to a gate, smearing him with tar, holding a mock funeral, singing blasphemous songs, and generally creating a stink. Their fines of £3 each constitute a ghastly miscarriage of justice. We must be fair, even to parsons.

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Apropos the recent abortive attempt to smuggle into the Finance Bill a clause entitling grocers to sell spirits in small quantities, it is interesting to note that a few days before the amendment "inadvertently" got upon the paper (through the carelessness of a draftsman!) Mr. Lloyd George spent a week end with Sir Thomas Lipton on his yacht. We do not, of course, in any way blame Sir Thomas if he put in a word for his trade, but the incident throws some doubt upon the official explanation of the appearance of the clause.

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A word in the ear of the Postmaster-General. We quote from a letter sent us by a reader who adopts the appropriate *nom-de-plume* of "one who has to pay":—

> It is three years at least since the Parcels Post (S.E. District) removed from the old buildings of St. Thomas' Hospital, now occupied by P.O. Telegraph Engineers. When they pulled down the sheds in Denman Street, stacks of Parcel Post baskets were exposed to view, some were removed, the remainder are still there, covered with tarpaulin. Who was responsible for the purchase of these baskets, which have been exposed to the weather for three years?

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From last Saturday's *Daily News:* "Tories losing fight." From the same day's *Daily Mail:* "Consternation amongst Liberals."

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Another example of the way convicts on ticket-of-leave are treated. In this instance he was Charles Dickens. Seeing him walking in the streets of Birmingham in the evening, the policeman on the beat promptly ran him in, and charged him with loitering for an unlawful purpose. Happily, the man had the good fortune to be brought before a bench of Justices with more sense, and probably more human feeling than characterises those Frome magistrates to whom we addressed an Open Letter a fortnight ago. Sir James Smith wanted to know on what evidence the charge was made. "Detective-Inspector Squires said that the prisoner was a ticket-of-leave man, and had not reported his address," the fact being, no doubt, that he did not happen to have one for the moment, since even the police described him as of "no fixed abode." "Even a ticket-of-leave man," retorted the clerk of the court, "has a right to walk in the street," and the magistrates discharged him. It was a well-merited snub for the police, who harass and persecute these submerged, crime-stained creatures up hill and down dale until it is practically impossible for them to get a living. Surely there is a time when a master of hounds should call off his dogs?

By a recent Act of Parliament in regard to meetings of public bodies, representatives of newspapers were accorded a legal right to enter and report the proceedings. It is, however, at the option of these bodies to resolve themselves into committee, as it is called, and in this way not only is the press excluded, but in any comments or reports it may subsequently publish its plea of privilege is destroyed. This being the fact, the most convenient and the most effective method of hiding or hushing up inquiry into internal scandals is to go into committee, and of this method the Ware Board of Guardians made the fullest use at their last meeting. The absurdity as well as the futility of trying to keep matters of public concern from the public eye is proved in this case; and the rumour now current in Ware is that while the local reporters were kept waiting for an hour-and-a-half outside the board-room an inspector of the Local Government Board was holding an inquiry within into an alleged scandal as to the food supplied to the workhouse inmates. What we cannot understand is why the Local Government Board should lend itself to a secret inquiry of the kind, supposing it has been held as rumoured, more especially in regard to matters of such grave import to the ratepayers. Possibly some of our readers are in a position to be as a guide to our feet and a lamp to our path.

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If anybody is in a position to know anything, the Rutland Education Committee should know the value of education. Here is their valuation set forth in the *School Government Chronicle*:—"Responsible clerk wanted at once in the County Education Office. Salary, £70 per annum. Essentials: Good education, smart manipulation of typewriter, ability to keep all education accounts for Government audit, etc., ground knowledge of secretarial work generally.—E. W. Axtell-Gardener." Possibly the Rutland Education Committee propose to give the successful candidate a Saturday half-holiday and a Sunday off in addition. If so, why hesitate to say so?

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Though the "meek-looking man bearing the name of Michael Joseph Barlow" did not make a very plausible defence at the Bingley police-court to the charge of "acting as a pedlar without a licence," the sentence of one month's imprisonment passed upon him by the magistrates was outrageous. The evidence—the whole of the evidence—reported against him was that he was seen by a policeman to go from house to house with a box of tape, buttons, and such things in his hand. Perhaps the magistrates gave him the month because, unlike George Washington, he did not scorn to tell a lie, for he said that, being lame, he merely asked a woman at one house to direct him to a chemist's shop. However, as the woman does not seem to have been called, and as the policeman only repeated what he said she had said to him—which was not legal evidence in face of the man's denial—nobody except himself knows whether as to that particular item he was telling a lie or not; so that if he got a month on that account the sentence was even more preposterous than if the magistrates had sentenced him for the offence charged. The Bingley magistrates can have it any way they please. In either case, we have caught them bending.

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Why in the world does the *South Bucks Free Press* publish the names and addresses of small tradespeople and householders summoned at Petty Sessions for non-payment of rates? Our contemporary really ought to know better, and for the future we trust it will do better. Non-payment of rates is not quite in the same category as picking pockets, hitting somebody's grandmother, or assaulting a policeman. As a rule, everyone pays rates when he is able to do so, failure being the result of misfortune.

Every well-wisher of the Bottom Dog will applaud the motive of the National Union for Christian Social Service in offering to take off the hands of a Northern Board of Guardians "the worst cases among the unemployables." We wish good luck to the scheme for employing these poor fellows in healthy outdoor work. But we would ask the N.U.F.C.S.S. to consider carefully what they are about to attempt. This is nothing less than to "instruct these unemployables in agriculture and fruit culture" on "French methods." Of course, if the National Union has unlimited funds and proposes to deal very gently with these fallen brethren and to provide for their whole working life, this is well. Intensive culture is most interesting. But it is also most arduous, as well as highly skilled, and—it is expensive at the beginning. The expert of the Fels scheme at Mayland says that you cannot fit up a two-acre French garden inside three years, or for less than £2,000, and then the profit would be only about £120 a year. Where are the "unemployables," after they become employable, to utilise their skill as intensive cultivators? How are they to obtain capital to employ themselves? English methods, as practised by Henry Vincent, of Brighton (who makes £60 per annum out of half an acre), are simpler to learn and just as profitable, and probably less laborious

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There is a good deal in the advice of Mr. Eustace Miles on the art of keeping fresh. "Do something new and young," he says, "and perhaps something ridiculous every day." We think we see what Eustace is driving at. He is certainly an authority on what a popular comedian calls "ridiculousousness." But why does his own variety of it always take the form of saying silly things about our stomachs? Surely this continual dwelling on the innards is a sign and token of something wrong? But we must not forget that Miles is a purveyor of imitation steaks, and things, as well as a flesh food alarmist.

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If the dictates of fashion were not proof against commonsense, even against warnings of deadly peril we might hope that the death of an Ashton-under-Lyne woman would lead to widespread reform in ladies' hair-dressing. The woman was going round a corner when she ran into a man and fell down. In itself the fall would not have been serious; but she was wearing a comb, which pierced her head, and she died from meningitis. It seems that similar accidents, although few of them end fatally, are quite frequent, whilst many women injure themselves with hair-pins, and hat-pins. We cannot forbear from rejoicing a little in this last connection, for after the umbrella woman, the hat-pin girl is perhaps the most embarrassing enemy with which Mere Man in a civilised community is called upon to deal. How the youth of the period manages to circumvent her we do not know. And all the time ladies could wear flexible combs and safety hair-pins and innocuous hat-holders. But the more dangerous they are, the showier. There's the rub. The daughters of Eve take after their mother.

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It is to be hoped that the public will be very careful as to how it risks its money in the various "Buried Treasure" concerns that are beginning to be talked about. There are no doubt many huge treasures buried round our coasts, but the point is whether they can be located and hooked up for less than they will bring when found. It is like getting gold out of sea-water. The gold may be there, but you've got to get it. Some years ago a company was started to drain a South American lake into which the pious used to cast jewellery to appease the angry gods. But meanwhile, the artful priests had apparently been round with shrimp nets and dished the gods and the speculators alike.

We noticed that our saintly contemporary, the *Daily News*, omitted to inform its readers that the Government majority fell to 13 in a division on the increased Whisky Duty the other day. This ostrich policy may pay for the moment; but when so flagrant a *suppressio veri* is found out, it must leave a nasty taste in the mouth of even the most inveterate cocoaite.

Though we don't believe that Dr. Koch reached the Pole, and we are not without doubt as to the success of Peary, the latter seems to be a pretty mean sample of the Polar sportsman. Everybody now knows how he sent back Captain Bartlett when a hundred miles from the Big Nail in order that a British subject might not share his honours. Now it comes to light that he would not let Koch's sealed box of alleged observations and records come home with him "because he was aware of Koch's claim to have discovered the Pole and was determined not to aid such a project." How different was Darwin's attitude to Wallace, and Wallace's to Darwin, when they learned that they were co-discoverers of the law of evolution! The net result of Peary's meanness and jealousy is that Koch is raking in all the dollars while Peary is being shoved into a back seat. Even if Peary ultimately proves that Koch has out-Munchausened Munchausen, Koch will have got out of the Pole about all the cash there is in it.

Major-General E. H. Holley, of Okehampton, seems to exaggerate his importance. One of his daughters was recently married, and without consulting the vicar, he circulated a remarkable poster among the shopkeepers, for all the world as if he were the advance agent of a theatrical company. Here it is, *in extenso*:—

NOTICE.

On the occasion of my daughter's marriage, on the 22nd September, the following arrangements have been made:—

The wedding will take place at the Parish Church at 2 o'clock. Admission to the church will be by ticket; those wishing to be present will please apply to me for a ticket. It must be recollected that the church will only hold a limited number.

Any person desirous of seeing the wedding party pass can do so from the Bus House Meadow.

The carriages from Oaklands will go to the church through the Vicarage Grounds, but will return by the ordinary route. E. H HOLLEY.

On behalf of the people of Okehampton we are desired to offer their grateful thanks to the Major-General for permitting such of them as desired to enter the parish church on applying to him, also for permission to assemble in the Bus House Meadow to watch the procession go by. Further favours will be thankfully received.

It has been proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously at a meeting of the Fylde Water Board "That a Bill be promoted in Parliament next Session for objects to be definitely and subsequently fixed." This rather reminds us of one of the financial schemes promoted during the South Sea Bubble, to wit, "For carrying on an Undertaking of Great Advantage, but Nobody to Know What It Is."

We appreciate the candour of the Hornsey gentleman who found his name on the voters' list and did not mind its being taken off. His reasons leave nothing to the imagination. His first is that he loathes politics, especially party politics. His second is that he loathes politicians. His third is that he loathes all Tories, Liberals, Radicals and Socialists. "Give my vote to Mrs. Pankhurst," he concludes in his letter to the Liberal agent; "she wants one, I don't." Alas and alack, people cannot give away their votes, otherwise the whole of the Suffragettes would soon be supplied. Our friend must join the John Bull League.

There are two members of the Southampton Borough Council, one a Mr. Lewis, and the other a Mr. Smith, who apparently forget the accents of affection in the heat of debate. It may be that the alleged but disupted observation of one gentleman that the other is an "uneducated pig," and the other's retort that his colleague is a "liar" and likewise a "dirty dog," may promote the municipal government of Southampton in some subtle way not comprehended by the general body of ratepayers and those who watch the affairs of the town from a distance; but if in fact these excesses of language do not serve that purpose, and instead merely waste the time of members who desire to discuss public affairs with sobriety and decency, it is desirable that Mr. Smith and Mr. Lewis should reserve the acerbities of the stye and the kennel for private meeting.

We hold no brief for the quack medicine vendor, and, considering the claims that are made on behalf of some of the cures for human ills, under the *ægis* of the Government stamp, we are not averse to its being known that most of these remedies contain only rhubarb and mottled soap; although we are afraid the public will not consume less of them in consequence. But if the seller of patent medicines is compelled to reveal the exact contents of his bottle or box, why should not the regular practitioner be called upon to do the same? We do not recommend the measure as urgent; in fact, we are convinced that nine-tenths of the doctoring business, whether in Stepney or Harley Street, at sixpence a go, medicine inclusive, or at ten guineas and a prescription for the druggist, is faith-curing of the simplest kind. In the East End, it is the top-hat and the "brown" or "red" that do it; in the West, the exclusive address and the soothing manner. Nerve and will-power are the chief enemies of disease, and the manner and temperament of the doctor may do much to develop these.

For many weeks some of the papers have been faking up reports as to the disastrous effects of the Budget on land sales. To his credit, be it said, Earl De la Warr has lost no time in protesting against this wholesale manufacture of unveracity for party purposes. As he says, no good purpose can be achieved by the opponents of the Budget in attributing evils to it which do not exist, for "arguments which cannot be substantiated will only weaken their position." The *Daily Mail* screams about a "Ruined Property Market"; the *Telegraph* describes the sale of the estate of Sir Christopher Furness in Wiltshire as an "Auction Room Siege," and ends its account by stating the actual fact, that the whole estate was sold and that some of the prices obtained were above reserve. The *Mail* shrieks that "No one will buy until they know what is going to happen"; Earl De la Warr gives his own experience that he has more applications for land at good prices than for many years, adding, "I can now sell land at £100 per acre in Sussex inland which a few years ago would not have fetched £50 per acre," and "other estates throughout England have recently been sold, and with few exceptions the prices realised have been high." All this is a good illustration of the methods of the party game. If the party political men *must* explain away the obvious fact that the property market is not appreciably affected by the Budget, let them say it is because the Budget is not going to pass. But there is no necessity to indulge in terminological inexactitudes about the actual facts.

One of our valued constituents in Hackney was called upon to serve his country and his King on a coroner's jury a few days ago. The inquest was on the body of a child, and, puzzled to understand how it came by its death, he remarked, "It must have been something serious." On the whole, we fear there is not a doubt of it.

We seem to be in for a serious meat shortage in the near future. How far this is due to the gradual tightening of the grip of the American Beef Trust on the English market and how far to a genuine drop in supplies, we cannot say. It looks as though there may be some shrinkage in available beasts; for the Chicago firms are replying to English orders that they "cannot spare the stuff," and the Australian tinned mutton trade is reaping the benefit.

We shall watch the development of Emilliah with interest. Emilliah is the new Adamless Eden which women are about to create in Western Australia. The site is said to be "ideal." A somewhat necessary warning is conveyed in the information that it will be "at no time excessively hot" at Emilliah. We are glad of this, especially as Emilliah is to have a Kursaal and to make a bid for recognition as "a lively resort." There will be no gambling at Emilliah, but there will be fishing—not fishing of men, we trust. In the girls' school, "domesticity will be taught," which is good, and suggests that Emilliah does not propose to try and produce a new sort of hermaphrodite, as some of the press descriptions had led us at first to believe. "Women will have votes in Emilliah." If Mr. Asquith had any ingenuity he would immediately introduce a scheme of assisted passages for the Suffragists. Surely a lot of them would prefer a pleasant trip to a not excessively hot place in Australia to standing about Parliament Square, ringing door-bells and throwing chunks of iron through glass roofs.

THIS WEEK'S "CHESTNUT":—

"How is it?" asked the Austrian Emperor, of a famous old roué, at a recent Court function, "that we see so little of you nowadays at Court?" "Well, sir," came the reply, "I'm getting an old man, and I'm living quietly down in the mountains, with a couple of sisters." I congratulate you on your reformation," observed the Emperor. The old roué looked embarrassed. "Your Majesty," he stammered, "is misunderstanding me—*they are not my sisters.*"

**THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE HAS ITS EYE ON—**

SIR BARONET SIR SPENCER SIR SWANK SIR MARYON SIR WILSON. *(We suggest that the gentleman whose portrait appears above should have his gold braid rearranged. He might be a happier man.)*

# "John Bull's" Biscuits.

**NOTICE.**—No more biscuits for births, deaths, or marriages, which crop into the wrong column. Much too gruesome to be funny!

**OLD WOMEN.**—Biscuits are uncompromisingly denied to papers alluding to "old women of both sexes." There are so many of them.

**WEDDINGS.**—No biscuits for bridegrooms wearing picture hats and crepe de chine. Why shouldn't they?

*For the following statement: "We* MUCH REGRET *to announce that Lord Tweedmouth* DIED PEACEFULLY,"

*THE TIMES*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that a gentleman "passed peacefully away, to the* INEXPLICABLE *grief of his wife and three daughters,"*

*THE POOLE, PARKSTONE AND EAST DORSET HERALD*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that, "when the grain is separated, the* DISH *is* EATEN *with a spoon,"*

*THE DAILY MIRROR*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For mentioning an* ORPHAN *who was to learn the boot and shoe business "so that he might be rich enough to help his father and mother by and by,"*

A WRITER IN *THE GIRL'S REALM*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For describing a fish from the Rea as "quite* A RARA AVIS,"

*THE BIRMINGHAM MAIL*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For relating of a tigress that "the first man she met she dealt a heavy blow on* THE FACE *with her paw, and he was taken to hospital suffering from* INTERNAL *injuries,"*

*THE DAILY MIRROR*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For announcing "Mr. J. J. Hatch (United Kingdom Alliance Lecturer) is coming, and will speak on 'Medicated* WIVES *and their Dangers,' and make experiments,"*

THE AUTHORITIES OF QUEEN'S HALL, HULL,
TAKE THE BISCUIT.

*For announcing a prize "for the best* BULL, *to be in* MILK *or within six weeks of* CALVING,"

THE SECRETARIES OF THE S.E. ESSEX HORSE AND FOAL SHOW
TAKE THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that a man was sensibly dressed in a jacket suit of faded grey tweed, dirty boots, and a cotton shirt, and for reporting his solicitor as saying, "But here you have a man against whom there has never been any suggestion of 2gCCpp LF S. HMr.s x."*

*THE LIVERPOOL ECHO*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that "the first greengages from English orchards realised at Covent Garden as much as 8d. per half-sieve of 26lb.,* OR MORE THAN 3½*d.* PER POUND,"

*THE BEDFORD DAILY CIRCULAR*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For the following pronouncement: "A knowledge of the* GAME SEASON, *how to choose it in good condition at a poulterer's and to keep it in the larder, is as essential to a housewife as the knowledge of its proper cookery,"*

AN ADVERTISER IN *THE DAILY EXPRESS*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For putting a woman back to the cells for some hours because she thanked the Lord on being discharged with a caution,*

MR. BROS, OF CLERKENWELL,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating in the "Sphere" that "Mr. Meredith* LEFT BEHIND HIM *three manuscripts of novels in an unfinished condition . . . ." and "that all these manuscripts . . . were consigned to the flames by their author* SOME NINE MONTHS BEFORE HE DIED,"

MR. CLEMENT SHORTER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

## OPEN LETTERS AND POST-CARDS

**To Sir John Knill, Bart., Lord Mayor Elect, London.**

Dear Sir John,—Having regard to the nature of the religious catechism to which you were subjected on the submission of your name to the Liverymen of London for the office of Lord Mayor, I think it is not less due from me than it is due to you that I should formally recognise the tact, good temper, and dignity with which you answered the questions submitted to you. I do not think that if I had been a Liveryman of London I should have put those questions to you, or in any way encouraged their being put; and I hope my saying this to you will not provoke anybody to assume that I am a Jesuit in disguise. But you are in this position, Sir John. You are a devout Roman Catholic about to occupy the highest and most important municipal office in a community whose official ceremonials are all conducted by long-established custom in accordance with the facts of Protestant dominance. As I understand, some members of the Corporation were afraid that you might wish to import officially into your office changes which undoubtedly would be more in accord with your religious opinions. As a good citizen, as well as a good Roman Catholic, you had not the smallest difficulty in giving assurances that officially you would act in accordance with the traditions of your Protestant predecessors and the general fitness of things as understood in a Protestant community, but that you claimed the right of private judgment in the interpretation of your obligations otherwise.

It would not have been difficult, and I should not have regarded it as inexcusable, if you had given these assurances not only grudgingly, but with a certain show of resentment that they should be demanded. It is an excellent augury for the success of your year of office that you satisfied your questioners without losing your self-respect, compromising your position, disquieting Protestant citizens, or doing violence to your conscience. The first citizen and Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis will be respected in his faith as he respects that of others, and in the performance of his official duties the measure of his success will be that of his public usefulness. Receive, Sir John, my sincere salutations.

John Bull.

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**To the Borough Magistrates, Hastings.**

Gentlemen,—It is only a few weeks since that I had occasion to notice a decision of yours in regard to a small boy. You will perhaps recall the case. The lad picked up a purse in the street containing money, and took it home to his mother, a poor woman, as any reasonable-minded person would have expected him to do. According to your idea of the ethics of the occasion, he should have taken it to the police, though I doubt whether any of your own small boys, if you have any, would have done anything of the sort. You sentenced the lad to a severe birching "as a lesson to him in future."

It occurred to me at the time, gentlemen, that this crudity of ideas in respect of your judicial function, was probably typical of your normal mental condition. It can hardly surprise you to learn, therefore, that I have since kept careful watch on your proceedings, and, in consequence, I regret to inform you that I find in the case of Charles Lee, before you on a charge of cruelly ill-treating a dog, ample confirmation of my original suspicions. The facts need not be laboured. He had received sixpence from the owner of a sick dog to get rid of it. His method of getting rid of it was to tie the poor creature to a stake in his garden and batter in its head and eyes. As his first efforts with a hammer did not satisfy his lust for ferocity, he added the more exquisite refinements of heartless torture by using a hoe. He continued his entertainment for four or five minutes—until the dog, quivering in its death agonies, finally fell dead at his feet, with over half-a-dozen punctured wounds in its head. The blood-stained hoe and the carcase of the dog were produced in court; the callous, inhuman ruffian had nothing to say except to urge a plea of leniency; and all *you*, the King's Justices, had to consider was whether the case was proved, whether there were any facts to extenuate this revolting inhumanity to a defenceless animal, and whether, if not, the sentence should represent a retributive justice proportionate to the offence, or one which would operate as an encouragement if not as a licence, to every two-legged brute in Hastings to torture dumb animals in his mercenary shambles. Gentlemen, the case was proved, there was no extenuation, and you pronounced the sentence—a nominal fine, and allowed Mr. Lee a week in which to pay the money.

You birch a child for taking home to his mother a purse he finds in the street; you throw your loving arms about a man who batters in the brains of a dog with hammer and hoe till it dies in agony. Gentlemen, you must be demented.

John Bull.

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**To the Rev. Ernest Cresswell Gee, Canterbury Road Mission, London.**

Reverend Sir,—I see by the reports in the daily Press that you recently appeared as a witness on behalf of a man named George Tidy, who, in conjunction with another, was charged before Mr. Rose at the Tower Bridge Police Court with stealing various articles from a parcel on the Chatham and Dover Railway, in transit from Reading. The magistrate said it was perfectly plain that the prisoners, who were in regular and permanent employment, broke open a parcel and stole the goods; and it was further stated that several pilferings had taken place on the Reading train when they were on duty. Your evidence was to the effect that Tidy was a member of the Church of England Young Men's Society, and a regular Communicant. In fact, you really proved that, in addition to being a thief, he was a hypocrite—and a whining hypocrite this Communicant turned out to be—for he tried to put the whole of the blame on his fellow-prisoner. Much against his better judgment, Mr. Rose dealt with both men under the First Offenders' Act. Had I been on the Bench I would have given your protegé three months for his hypocrisy and cowardice. You say you firmly believe in the man's honesty, and would like him "to become a Sunday School teacher"! The conduct of such people reminds me of the old chorus sung by the late G. H. Macdermott:—

"Oh, my! What a pious lot they seem,
And how very good they all pretend to be;
But what a duffing lot you find
If you only raise the blind,
And catch them on the strict Q.T."

John Bull.

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**To Masters William Smethurst and James Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne.**

Boys,—I see you have been let off with a five-shilling fine and the prospects of a spanking from your respective parents. Did the prospects materialise, or how went things when you got home? I am bound to tell you that if I had been the bench I should have dealt with you otherwise. True, you are too young to go to prison, but, so far as I can see, a dozen of the birch (official) and a lengthened period of moral instruction in the local industrial school would about meet your requirements.

You say it was only fun. Possibly; but it was the kind of fun which isn't funny. Little Dicky Jones had done no harm to you; didn't even steal your marbles, as far as I can make out; yet you waylaid him, bound him hand and foot, tied him on a rail, and were fastening him up in a final knot on the railway lines when the rumble of a train was heard, and you pulled him away in a collapsed state within a few yards of certain death. After the train had passed you started your fun again. Little Dicky collapsed, and, unresisting, was taken to the rails again, and tied down more securely. There you left him—to be run over by the next train. Happily for you, he was discovered and unbound, and don't forget that word "happily," *you* Bill, and *you* Jimmy, for if he had been killed you would have been his—murderers. And do you know what happens to murderers when they are rather older than you? They are hanged by the neck until they be dead, and the Judge has to ask the Lord to have mercy on their souls. Let me be quite candid with you both. I don't like you. I don't like your style of thought. I don't like your notions of fun. But I feel so anxious as to your future that I want to warn you about being funny. Humour is not your line at all; but if you *must* have fun, then join the Boy Scouts—and then you will be able to indulge your fancy for practical joking without doing much harm.

John Bull.

# PRISONERS AT THE BAR—DUKES.

By Herbert Vivian.

Henry FitzAlan Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Algernon St. Maur, Duke of Somerset; Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Augustus Charles Lennox FitzRoy, Duke of Grafton; Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, Duke of Beaufort; Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans; George Godolphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds; Herbrand Arthur Russell, Duke of Bedford; Victor Christian William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire; Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; Henry John Brinsley Manners, Duke of Rutland; Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland; William Angus Drogo Montagu, Duke of Manchester; Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas Pelham-Clinton, Duke of Newcastle; Henry George Percy, Duke of Northumberland; Arthur Charles Wellesley, Duke of Wellington; Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Duke of Sutherland; Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, Duke of Westminster; Alexander William George Duff, Duke of Fife; William Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Duke of Buccleuch; and John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Duke of Argyll: you that are the prisoners at the bar, hold up your hands. After a long and patient hearing by a jury of your countrymen you have been found guilty of causing an obstruction, loitering without visible means of subsistence, as incorrigible rogues and vagabonds, and feloniously stealing land which did rightfully belong to the People.

### Pampered Parasites.

Not one of you has obtained wealth or honours through personal merit, the mere accident of birth being responsible for all the advantage which you enjoy at the expense of the community. In fact, you are mere drones and parasites who would not, under a healthier dispensation, be permitted to cumber the ground. It has, of course, been urged in your favour that your lavish expenditure on purple and fine linen, on sumptuous repasts, on armies of retainers, on jewels, motor-cars and shooting-boxes, all afford proof of benevolence in providing employment for the people. This is a grotesque fallacy, which an elementary knowledge of political economy must at once expose. Scarcely any of your disbursements are reproductive, and, even when you do cultivate your lands or develop your property, your only object is the gratification of your selfish desires. You contribute nothing to the welfare of the community, nor do you render any useful service in return for the vast wealth which you appropriate from the common stock.

### An Intolerable Incubus.

Now, mind you, I am not upholding the chimeras of Socialism, nor arguing that inherited riches are necessarily indefensible. But I do argue that ill-gotten and misused moneys should be taxed far more severely than the proceeds of honest toil. That your moneys are ill-gotten may easily be proved by a cursory glance at the pages of history. In most of your cases, some marauding ancestor, collecting a gang of miscreants, laid violent hands upon the property of weaker persons, and it is this property which has come down to you by process of inheritance. Or else you owe it to the favours which your ancestresses conferred upon the most genial of kings. Yet the public conscience is no sooner awakened so far as to propose an equitable diminution of your bloated hoards than a vehement outcry proceeds from your trembling lips. You run about the country screaming that you are robbed, sighing, groaning, cursing, weeping, gnashing, and indulging in the wildest, most monstrous ululation. Instead of suiting your expenditure to your reduced circumstances and seeking to earn your fantastic comforts by honest toil, you prefer to reduce your few charitable gifts, to cast off old servants, to increase the burthens of the poor, whose faces you have ground throughout all generations.

### Noxious Norfolk.

You, Howard, have a blameless record in private life, and have earned some indulgence by your patriotic action in South Africa. It is therefore painful to see you in this humiliating position. You are hereditary Chief Butler of England, and the glorified menials who preceded you habitually pilfered in the cellars and larder of their masters. Surely you are intelligent enough to know that you derive most of your emoluments from tainted sources, and I cannot absolve you from acquiescence in ancient crime or from resistance to the authority of the people.

### Silly Somerset.

You, St. Maur, might have been passed over as a nonentity were it not that your exalted station renders you a dangerous tool in the hands of reactionaries. I understand that you cherish a violent antipathy against fairy-tales and regard them as a dangerous factor in the education of the young. But what wilder romance was ever devised, even by the authors of the "Arabian Nights," than that a person of your intellectual calibre should have power to thwart the desires of the nation?

### Ruddy Richmond.

You, Gordon-Lennox, own your capacity for rapacity to the frailty of an ancestress and have pursued pleasure with traditional zeal. As a good sportsman, you deserve your undoubted popularity, but as a bad legislator, you must now be brought to book.

### Grasp-All Grafton.

You, FitzRoy, can add treachery to bastardy upon your escutcheon, for the founder of your house was one of the first to betray his royal master. Your accumulations of unearned increment in London are so notorious that I am bound to regard your case as aggravated and serious.

### Badminton Beaufort.

You, FitzRoy Somerset, have inherited traditions of loyalty, which unfit you for your present company. I rejoice to reflect that the sentence, which I am about to pass upon you, will enlarge your opportunities of prowess in the hunting-field. You may also find leisure for cultivating the harmless pastime, which shares the name of your principal residence.

### Sinister St. Albans.

It is impossible to withhold sympathy from you, Beauclerk, who derive your baton sinister and your dukedom from that divine damsel, Eleanor Gwynn of Drury Lane. But as Grand Falconers of England, you and yours have preyed too long upon the defenceless poor, whom you regard as your lawful game.

### Laughable Leeds.

You, foolish Osborne, are one of the most conspicuous examples, until recently so common, of promotion through birth and wealth, in utter disregard of ability. As a parliamentary candidate, you were a lamentable laughing-stock; nor did you ever contrive to gain the respect of the poor House of Commons. You now devote what you have fished out of the pockets of British toilers to laborious expeditions in pursuit of the denizens of foreign waters. I suggest that you should take your hook.

### Bloomsbury Bedford.

You, Russell, batten upon the most desperately dreary quarters of the metropolis, accumulating fabulous wealth from districts comprising the home of immorality and crime.

### Dismal Devonshire.

You, Cavendish, are evidently struggling to maintain the traditions of feudalism. I was recently shown your portrait, taken when you were delivering platitudes from the summit of a stone staircase to a congregation of vacant yokels, fawning upon your words in the court-yard of a castle. It is time for you to realise that the rule of your derelict class is ended.

### Maladroit Marlborough.

You, Spencer-Churchill, have enjoyed the society and bright example of a distinguished statesman, but do not seem to have profited by your opportunities. To whom much is given, of him shall much be required.

### Blatant Buccleuch.

You, Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the man of many names, are alleged to have posed as the enemy of football. I hope that you will not suffer in the inevitable scrimmage.

### Anile Argyll and Frowsy Fife.

You, Campbell, and you, Duff, have pleaded for mercy because of the relations you have acquired by marriage. I cannot, however, entertain that plea.

### Sentence.

But all of you, the prisoners at the bar, have been found guilty of the offences wherewith you stand charged. And the sentence of the Court is, and the Court doth award, that you be deprived of all your civil rights and be fined forty shillings and costs, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment in the House of Commons, during the Committee or the Report stage of the Finance Bill.

## THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURAL MEETING NEARLY COMPLETE.—PHENOMENAL RUSH FOR SEATS.—BAND OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS ENGAGED.—MR. LEO STORMONT TO SING THE LEAGUE SONG.—WINNER OF OUR FIFTY GUINEAS FOR THE BEST MUSICAL SETTING.

As the day of the meeting draws near, the interest increases. For the past week we have been busy allocating tickets to all parts of the country, and every available seat is already applied for. Bingley Hall isn't in it. We are also enrolling members by thousands.

Mr. J. M. Glover, to whom we entrusted the adjudication upon the musical scores sent us for the League Song, has awarded the Fifty Guinea prize to

MR. ROBERT A. INNES.

Full details of the award will appear in our next issue.

The Song will be rendered at the meeting by Mr. Leo Stormont, with full orchestral and organ accompaniment, and the audience will be invited to join in the chorus. The Band of the Coldstream Guards has been engaged.

The speeches will be few and to the point. The President will expound the objects and constitution of the League, and a resolution approving same will be submitted.

An interesting feature of the inaugural proceedings is that a large number of Members of Parliament have expressed a desire to be present, and special accommodation has been provided for them.

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR RESERVED NUMBERED SEATS CAN BE CONSIDERED. THE UNNUMBERED ONES WILL BE BALLOTTED FOR AND DESPATCHED ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 15TH INST.

Arrangements have been made for special trains to run from all parts of the Kingdom.

*A gathering of Local Secretaries will be held at 5.30 on Thursday, the 21st inst., to meet the President. Tea will be provided and Secretarial Badges distributed.*

ANY READER WHO MAY RECEIVE A TICKET AND BE UNABLE TO USE IT IS REQUESTED TO RETURN SAME WITHOUT FAIL—IN FAIRNESS TO OTHERS WHO REQUIRE SEATS.

*We again remind readers desirous of being enrolled as members of the League that it is essential that they should fill up and forward to the Secretary the subjoined form of application.*

### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

—:o:—

To be cut out and forwarded to the Secretary,

JOHN BULL LEAGUE,
67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

Please enrol me as a Member.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

.....

## JERSEY VISITORS, BEWARE!

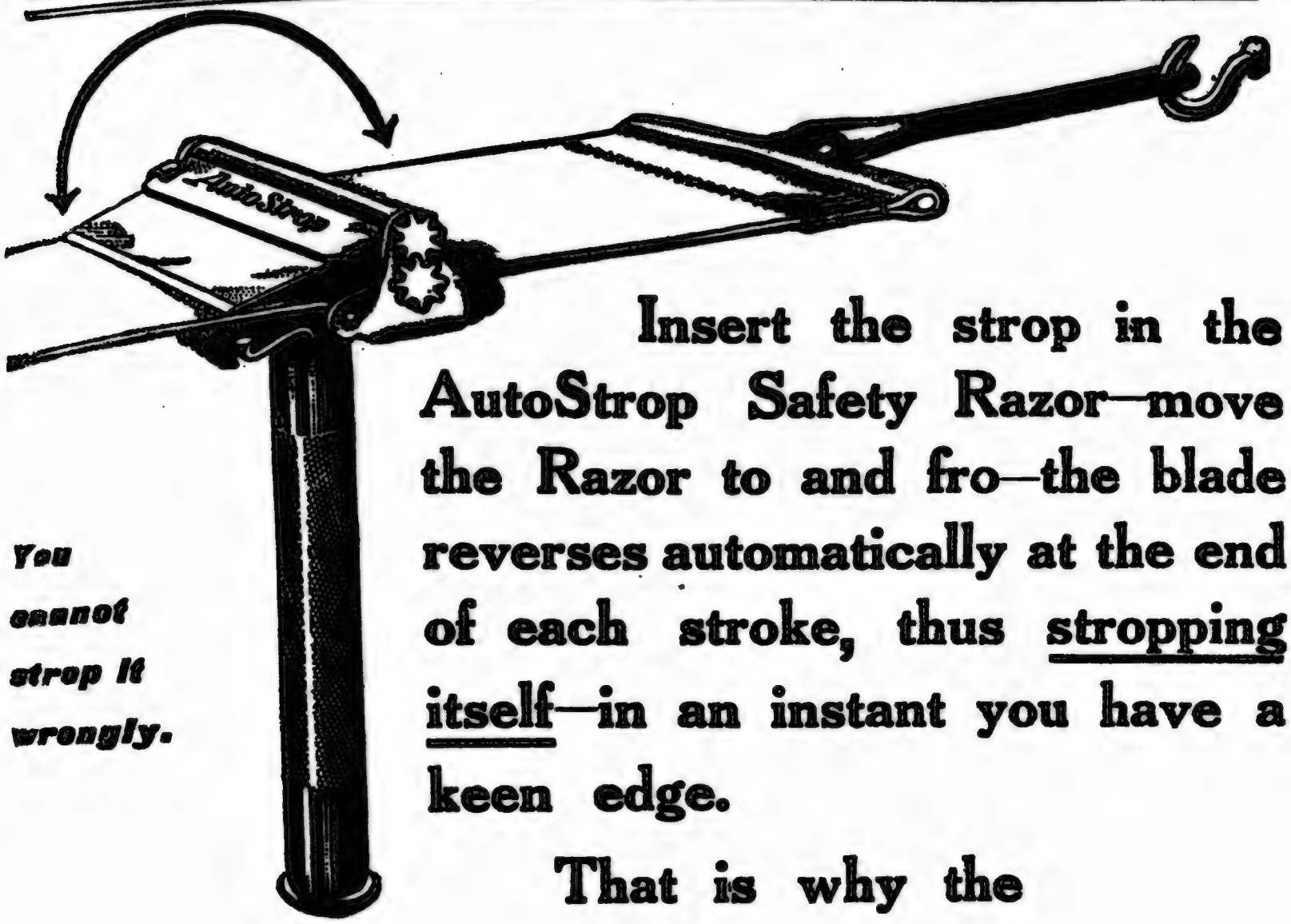
*(Some interesting instances of the danger of visiting the Island.)*

In our issue of September 25th we had something to say about the arrest of Mr. Kenneth Houston, a London solicitor, at the instance of the proprietor of the Pomme d'Or, one of the St. Heliers hotels. Mr. Houston had been staying with his wife at this hotel for a month, and the bill tendered to him was for £73. 18. 5. Mr. Houston considered that in some particulars he had been overcharged, and seeing that he was charged 2s. 9d. for two small Schweppes and a glass of milk, it is not surprising that he demurred to some of the items. Mr. Houston offered to lodge the money in Court and await the result of the trial, but that would not do for the proprietor of the hotel, who had him arrested forthwith and sent to gaol. It seems that in that happy Island warrants are issued in blank, and anybody who calls himself a policeman can fill them up and act upon them without ado. Mr. Houston paid the £73. 18. 5. under protest, and last week the case came before the Court, which decided that the sum claimed by the hotel-keeper must be reduced to £72. This Mr. Houston had to pay with costs, and the arrest was confirmed, which means that the Court thought that the hotel-keeper had acted properly in summarily arresting a customer who questioned some items of his bill but was willing to lodge the full amount claimed until the matter could be settled by arbitration or otherwise. Mr. Houston has another action pending for false imprisonment, and though we do not imagine that the extraordinary Courts of Jersey will give him any satisfaction, he will be entitled to appeal to the Privy Council, who, it may be assumed, will give him justice.

Jersey is a pleasant enough little Island, and hitherto many English people have been in the habit of going over there, much to the benefit of the Island tradesmen, but we strongly advise them to go elsewhere in future.

We have just heard of a case of a solicitor who had given an acceptance which had been endorsed to somebody in Jersey. It fell due whilst the solicitor was in the Island on a visit, and forthwith he was arrested because at the moment he was not prepared to pay down the face value to the holder of it. It may be as well to explain that if one man owes another £50 in this country, and he endorses the debt to somebody in Jersey, that somebody can forthwith call upon the debtor, should he be unfortunate enough to find himself in Jersey, and demand the full amount of the debt and costs, or adequate security for it on pain of immediate imprisonment. Indeed the laws of Jersey seem to be so extraordinary, and the natives so biassed against Englishmen, that until the laws relating to debt are brought into line with those of civilised countries, nobody owing anything should go to Jersey, and those who owe nothing, and have plenty of money in their pockets, should keep away from the place, since there can be no certainty that some unscrupulous publican, or other individual, may not prefer a bogus claim which would be sufficient to bring about an arrest, the merits of the claim standing over until the Courts thought fit to adjudicate upon it, when ten to one, they would decide that the claim was a just one.

Only a few days ago an English dentist had a taste of Jersey practice. The dentist in question, Mr. Jones, went over to Jersey to see if he would like it as a permanent residence. He was staying at St. Brelade's Bay, near St. Heliers, with his wife. They had with them a Yorkshire terrier. One morning Mrs. Jones took out the terrier on a chain, and going into a hairdresser's shop at Millbrook, tied up the dog. While she was in the shop some children began to tease it, with the result that one of them was bitten by the dog. It was the merest scratch, but an hour afterwards the unfortunate Jones, who was not even with his wife on her trip to the hairdresser, was arrested by an individual known as a Centenier—a sort of amateur policeman—who told him that he was the possessor of a dangerous and furious animal, and that unless he paid £2 down as bail he must be arrested. Mr. Jones told the Centenier to go to a hotter place than Jersey, but his wife, having perhaps a more accurate appreciation of the ways of the Island, paid the money. Apparently in Jersey the visitor is in constant danger of finding himself in gaol, though there may not be a scrap of evidence to warrant the suggestion that he has done anything improper.

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## AMONG THE LAWYERS.

### "DYING—NOT DRUNK."

*(The Home Secretary says "No blame attaches to the police.")*

In our issue of August 28th last, and under this heading, we referred to the case of Mr. William George Labrum, whose wife, whilst walking home with him on the evening of August 3rd, fell to the ground in a fainting fit, and was taken to a police-station with her husband, both being charged with being drunk and incapable. Our readers will remember that Mrs. Labrum was kept at the police station in an unconscious state until the following morning, when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, she was removed to the Lambeth Infirmary, where she lay unconscious for four days, and died on the seventh. Upon the evidence of five constables, Mr. Labrum was convicted by Mr. Chapman, of Lambeth Police Court, of being drunk, and fined 5s. or 7 days. Mr. Labrum had had no opportunity of bringing the many witnesses that he had at his disposal to swear that he was perfectly sober when the police said that he was drunk, and to testify to his high character. In truth, he was not drunk, not had he been drinking, and the same remark applies to his wife.

It is only natural that Mr. Labrum, who has been the victim of this horrible travesty of justice, should seek for some admission of the error made by the police magistrate, and some compensation for the irreparable wrong done to his wife and to himself. Mr. Labrum lives in the Parliamentary district represented by Dr. Macnamara, and a few days ago one of the constituents of that gentleman sent to him our account of the tragedy as described in "Dying—Not Drunk," and expressed surprise that he had not taken the matter up. He had known nothing about it, but immediately he did know, he made representations to the Home Office, and received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:—

> Dear Macnamara,—Referring to the case of Mr. and Mrs. Labrum, about which you sent me a newspaper cutting, I write to say that this matter has been the subject of careful inquiry by the Commissioner of Police, and although it is much to be regretted that a doctor was not called in earlier, I do not think, after full consideration of all the facts, that any blame attaches to the police officers concerned in regard to the manner in which they dealt with the case.—Yours truly, W. H. Gladstone.
>
> T. J. Macnamara, Esq., LL.D., M.P.

It will be observed that Mr. Gladstone admits that "it is much to be regretted that a doctor was not called in earlier." Notwithstanding this admission, he goes on to say that "after full consideration of all the facts," he does not consider that "any blame attaches to the police officers concerned in regard to the manner in which they dealt with the case." The death of Mrs. Labrum was, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, due to the delay in attending to her after her fall. This delay was due to the failure of the police to do their duty. Mr. Gladstone says this failure is "much to be regretted," and yet he is able to arrive at the conclusion that no blame attaches to the police officers "in regard to the manner in which they dealt with the case." We are quite unable to follow this reasoning. We should have thought that grave blame attaches to police officers whose failure to do their duty cost, or may have cost, the life of this unhappy woman. It would have been bad enough if Mrs. Labrum had been, as the police alleged her to be, drunk. The jury at the inquest expressed their opinion that there was no such evidence, and there is overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

Mr. Labrum has suffered wrong at the hands of the police that no money compensation could cover. His wife, a most worthy woman, of stainless character, has gone to her grave smirched with a verdict due to the false evidence of the police that death was due to drunkenness, and yet Mr. Gladstone, himself one of the kindest of men, is persuaded to say that the police are not to blame, and to allow it to be inferred that no sort of reparation is to be made to Mr. Labrum. We cannot think that he has looked into this matter himself. In the stress of the political session, and overwhelmed with work of various kinds, he has no doubt accepted the report of the police, or of some junior official of his own office, that nobody is to blame; but we appeal to him to look into the matter for himself, and if he does, we are sure he will do all that it is in his power to do to right the grievous wrong done Mr. Labrum.

## A SOLICITORS' GUARANTEE FUND.

Mr. T. W. James, a well-known Swansea solicitor—and a gentleman who, according to all reports, will probably be in the House of Commons after the next General Election—at a recent social function threw out the interesting suggestion that every member of the solicitors' branch of the legal profession should be compelled to contribute to a guarantee fund to meet any irregularities which might arise in regard to trust and other matters. It is, of course, a somewhat sad reflection that such a proposal should be necessary in connection with a profession which plays so important a part in the private affairs of men, but, having regard to the disclosures of recent years, we think there will be a general consensus of opinion in favour of Mr. James's proposal.

## LEGAL ANSWERS.

Drafting of Prospectus.—S. H. H. (West Smethwick).—You cannot form a Joint Stock Company without the assistance of a solicitor.

Dealings with Moneylenders.—J. E. (Leigh-on-Sea).—We think that your better plan is to employ a solicitor to resist any further payments on the ground that the contract is "harsh and unconscionable." According to your statement you borrowed £55. You have repaid it, and in addition you have paid £27 15s., and still have about £52 more to pay. We think that if the facts are as you state them a Court of Law would release you. Anyway it is worth trying. We must add that your present trouble is largely due to your accepting verbal promises and signing documents without reading them. We cannot imagine a more dangerous course to pursue when a man is dealing with moneylenders.

Apprenticeship.—J. L. E. (Prescot).—The accident as you describe it would be no justification for breaking the indentures.

The Scottish Clerks' Association.—J. T. (Bayswater).—If you join an association without reading its rules, as by your own showing you did in this case, you cannot complain if those rules are different to what you supposed them to be. You are not the less bound by them because you do not take the trouble to understand them before becoming a member.

Compensation to Butcher.—(Gold Flache.)—You are probably too late now to claim anything, as notice should have been given immediately after the accident and the claim sent in within six months. Under sec. 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, however, an action is still maintainable if the delay can be explained by mistake or some responsible cause. You should put in a claim and let the employer send it to the company.

Compensation to Dock Labourer.—(Poor Man's Justice.)—It is difficult to set aside an agreement, but if you can show that you were misled, and that the doctor's certificate was not properly explained, you should go to a solicitor and get the case set down again for the Judge to reconsider it. You evidently did not explain the case properly to the Court, and you are entitled to try again.

Mortgage.—(Amicus.)—When you pay the last instalment you are entitled to have the deeds returned to you, and to have the mortgage endorsed with a receipt for the money. You can then destroy the other receipts if you like.

Wife's Debts.—(E.)—The advertisement does not free the husband from liability and is of little value. A personal and separate notice should be given to all persons from whom credit is likely to be obtained. The husband will still be liable for necessaries.

Income Tax.—(Ebor.)—You are not entitled to retain the sum deducted for tax, as you were merely holding it on behalf of the Inland Revenue. The tax has to be paid by the person who receives the interest, and the law directs that the payer shall deduct it and pay it to the Inland Revenue.

Cost of Summons.—(Violinist.)—If the summons was served and the case proceeded you would be bound to pay, but if they accepted payment direct from you they abondoned the proceedings and cannot compel you to pay.

Dry Tramway Seats.—(J.H.C.)—The London United Tramway Company are not bound to provide dry outside seats.—You should communicate with the Middlesex County Council, who are the owners, and request them to deal with the matter.

Old Age Pension.—(Brooking.)—You became an alien by the marriage, and as you did not execute a declaration of re-naturalisation after the divorce you remain an alien, and are disqualified.

Shares as Security.—(X.Y.Z.)—If you took shares in exchange for your money there was no loan, and you could not bring any action. Your only course would be to sell.

Notice to Quit.—(Quits.)—The landlord is entitled to give you notice to quit, and if you stay out the time and then pay the rent due he cannot distrain on you, and can only bring an action of ejectment, which would take some time before you would be forced out. He could distrain on your goods after removal if you did not pay the rent before you left.

Greyhound Dog.—(Berker.)—There is no law which prohibits a working man from keeping a greyhound.

Cash Found.—(John Bull League Member.)—If you found the money on the Society's premises it belongs to them, and only the owner can recover it. If you found it in the street the Society has no right to retain it, and you will be entitled to hold it until the real owner claims it.

## A PROSPEROUS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

### THE BEST SELLING BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

The annual staff dinner of the Caxton Publishing Company took place at the Holborn Restaurant, on September 30th, Mr. H. F. Le Bas, managing partner, being in the chair. He was supported by Mr. J. S. Malcolm and Mr. J. H. Haynes, joint managers, the guests consisting entirely of the managerial staff of the central offices in London and the branch establishments in the provinces. Mr. Le Bas congratulated those present on a most successful result of the year's work, the sales having proved a record. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned that other publishers were finding it difficult to sell novels at 6s. The Caxton Company found no difficulty in selling far more expensive works. In the case of one work alone, Professor Farmer's "Book of Nature Study," which is published at 7s. 6d. a volume, during the past twelve months the sales amounted to the enormous number of 78,000 volumes. He also mentioned the "Catholic Encyclopædia," the sale of which for the last twelve months amounted to £33,000. The phenomenal sale of each of these works has probably exceeded that of any other work published in Great Britain during the past year.

PORTRAITS OF EVERYBODY IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

COLOURED CARTOON:

LORD LONSDALE.

THIS WEEK'S

"Throne and Country."

## THE MUSICAL EDUCATOR.

**A Library of Instruction in Music.**

Of all branches of art and knowledge, Music is the one most generally cultivated for its own sake; and lovers of music rightly recognise that the higher their musical cultivation is, the richer is their enjoyment either in performing or in listening.

The aim of "The Musical Educator," is to supply in compact and interesting form, a complete musical education.

A few of the sections that will attract students and professors of music are appended:

The Piano and How to Play it. By Mark Hambourg.

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The Teaching of Singing. By Mdme. Marchesi.

On Playing the Violin. By John Dunn.

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In "The Musical Educator" every section is dealt with by an expert. Its value to the teacher of music is obvious, because it shows the way—at once simple and lucid—in which some of the greatest of musical professors would set about the instruction of a pupil anxious to perfect himself in his particular department, whether it be that of the piano, the violin, harp, or of any other instrument, or of any department of singing.

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Mr. Chas. J. Winyard, 20, Aberdeen Terrace, Tyne Dock:—

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TO THE CAXTON PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Clun House, Surrey Street, London, W.C.

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Name .....

(Send this form or a postcard, mentioning "John Bull."

Address .....

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## THE MODERN PHYSICIAN.

**By Dr. ANDREW WILSON.**

"The Modern Physician," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, has been issued in response to the growing recognition of the importance in the national life of health and physical well-being.

It is a book of household reference in every matter connected with health and disease, and the medical and surgical information is absolutely up-to-date, and is written in the clearest language. Dr. Andrew Wilson, who is assisted by a staff of learned physicians, is one of the most practical of modern health-teachers.

The section devoted to Hygiene, otherwise known as preventive medicine, includes the full exposition of the laws of health, and special attention is devoted to physical culture.

Descriptions of every part of the frame will be found in "The Modern Physician," the skeleton muscles, digestive system, heart and lungs, brain and nervous system, organs of sense, skin, kidneys, etc., etc., being fully explained and illustrated.

In this connection the coloured "mannikins" or "dummies," in which the various organs overlap each other precisely as they do in the human body, are very useful in making the reading matter clear.

The section devoted to "The Family Medicine Chest" gives the description, uses and doses of drugs, as drops, lotions, ointments and gargles.

Volume V. deals entirely with the Health and Diseases of Women. It will be found useful to mothers who wish their daughters to grow up into healthy women. Midwifery and the diseases of infants and children are fully treated.

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Some such questions as these will suggest themselves to every ambitious man as he settles down to work after the holidays.

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## SUFFRAGETTE HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

By Fred G. Palmer.

"There is nothing new under the sun," said the ancient philosopher, and the dictum is being proved every day.

The Female Suffragists no doubt consider that their methods are the outcome of modern thought and circumstances, but if they will refer to the letter of Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, written to the Countess of Pomfret, in March of 1738, they will find the following passage:—

"At the last warm debate in the House of Lords it was unanimously resolved there should be no crowd of unnecessary auditors; consequently the fair sex were excluded, and the gallery destined to the sole use of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding which determination, a tribe of dames resolved to show on this occasion that neither men nor laws could resist them. These heroines were Lady Huntingdon, the Duchess of Queensberry, the Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Westmoreland, Lady Cobham, Lady Charlotte Edwin, Lady Archibald Hamilton and her daughter, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Pendarves, and Lady Frances Saunderson. I am thus particular in their names, since I look upon them to be the boldest assertors and most resigned sufferers for liberty, I ever read of. They presented themselves at the door at nine o'clock in the morning, where Sir William Saunderson respectfully informed them that the Chancellor had made an order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensberry, as head of the squadron, pished at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him to let them upstairs privately. After some modest refusals, he swore by G—— he would not let them in. Her grace, with a noble warmth, answered, by G—— they would come in, in spite of the Chancellor and the whole House. This being reported, the Peers resolved to starve them out; an order was made that the doors should not be opened until they had raised their siege. These Amazons now showed themselves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there until five in the afternoon, without even sustenance or evacuation, every now and then pouring thumps, kicks, and raps against the door, with so much violence that the speakers in the House were scarce heard. When the Lords were not to be conquered by this, the two duchesses (very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war) commanded a dead silence of half an hour; and the Chancellor, who thought this a certain proof of their absence (the Commons also being very impatient to enter) gave orders for the opening of the door, upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front rows of the gallery. They stayed there till after eleven, when the House rose; and during the debate gave applause and showed marks of dislike, not only by smiles and winks (which have always been allowed in these cases), but by noisy laughs and apparent contempts; which is supposed to be the true reason why poor Lord Hervey spoke miserably."

Our women to-day attack the House of Commons; after all that is only a step towards Democracy.

## THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

We have received the following significant statement from the Secretary of the London National Cash Register Users' Protective Association:—

> My chairman directs me to give you the following facts relative to the National Cash Register Co., Ltd. During the past week a member of the committee of this Association, Mr. H. A. Taylor, of the Manchester Arms, Cubitt Town, E., has received a cheque for £9 from the National Cash Register Co., Ltd. This, they state, is a rebate on the Register he purchased during the present year, the letter which accompanied the cheque adding, "this money is paid from a private account," although it was on the Company's paper and bore the signature of Charles Palmer, but did not give any qualification as Managing Director or anything of that kind.
>
> In addition to the above, my chairman ascertained this evening that there had been two other similar settlements in High Road, Kilburn—one to Mr. Dickinson, at the Cock, and the other to Mr. Ginger, a butcher. In the latter case Mr. Ginger had bought at a reduced price, and had not even asked for a rebate, or return of money, and was astonished to receive a cheque for £6.

Since the above was written many similar repayments have been made by the company.

**What is Your Number?**

See page iii of cover.

## "IN THE AIR."

### NOTES ON AVIATION.

By W. Parker.

**"La Republique."**

The terrible "Republique" affair casts a deep gloom over Paris, and even in the busy alleys of the Grand Palais, where the Aero Salon is attracting huge crowds, one hears constant allusion to it. The axle did not break, as was at first supposed, but one of the shanks carrying the blades. No flaw was discovered, and the affair seems inexplicable, as the construction was of great strength. This makes the total number of dirigible fatalities now five. These accidents were spread over a period of several years, the first being in 1897, when the airship "L'Allemagne" was set on fire by its motor and Dr. Woëlfert and his mechanician, Knabe, were killed. Nothing serious happened then till 1902, when two fatal accidents occurred, one to the "Pax," in which Messieurs A. Severo and Saché fell from a height of 1,000 feet (again the result of the envelope catching fire from the motor), and, later in the year, when Baron Bradsky and M. Paul Morin were killed by the breaking of the cordage and the fall of their car from a height of about 500 feet. The last previous accident was at Berkeley (Cal.) in May of last year, where three deaths occurred. The tale is a tragic one, and though this last is the only instance of the propeller itself causing the accident, the danger of the whole construction is evident, and, moreover, was understood and feared by the aeronauts themselves. Sole dependance upon a gas envelope for the sustaining of such a weight as the modern dirigible is for ever unscientific.

**The Aero Salon.**

A rapid survey of the Salon shows many interesting features. Messrs. Panhard, Renault, Charron, Darracq and Mors are now definitely in the aeromotor field, and the E.N.V., Gnome, R.E.P., Antoinette, Farcot and other famous exhibitors of last year are greatly in evidence. The Blériot cross-Channel machine is the central figure on the stand of honour, under the dome, and with it are the Farman record-breaker, Latham's Antoinette, the first French Wright machine, and the red Esnault Pelterie monoplane. The "Demoiselle" stands with the Bayard-Clement exhibit, and this is perhaps the greatest draw of the moment. Among the new machines are the Henriot, fitted with a Buchet motor, and the Koechlin, a simple and workmanlike monoplane of exceedingly graceful outline. The large Clement-Bayard biplane, the Raoul Vendone monoplane, which shows some ingenious points in automatic stabilisation, the Gregoire "Gyp No. 3," a finely constructed monoplane, and the De Dion multiplane. The Astra Co. show a Wright machine. A Voisin biplane is shown on the Banque Automobile stand, and there are two fine Antoinette monoplanes one of 100 and another of 50 h.p.

**The Disappearance of "Freaks."**

A good many of the freak designs of last year have disappeared, and the whole show is a thoroughly practical and mechanical exhibit. Chauviere, the constructor of the "Integrale" propeller, which has outdistanced all others, also shows a novel biplane fitted with a R.E.P. motor, and among the varieties are a great number of ingenious toy fliers and other etceteras. The magnetos are in some force, and an attempt has been made to reduce weight and size in these latter. The balloon section is good and the show is in every way well worth seeing. England is worthily represented, one is glad to see, by the splendid 180 h.p. aeromotor of the Welseley Co. Aviation has travelled far since we clustered round the Wright machine in open-mouthed wonder only last December on this self-same spot!

**Aero Model Clubs.**

There is no reason why aviation should be considered entirely a "rich man's game," and while we are paying big prices to see expensive professionals exhibit themselves in this country there is a healthy stimulus being awakened in England by the formation of Model Clubs, which reach all classes of the community. Among recent organisations of the kind the Birmingham Aero Model Club has received most enthusiastic support. Now that the first pioneer days are over there is no excuse for ignorance of the primary principle of flight and the co-operation of skilled brains and hands in evolving practical models, and competing with them is one the greatest possible value. At present the obvious interest of the big aeroplane constructors is to overawe the public into accepting their designs as final and their productions as unapproachable. The man who makes and flies his own model is no longer an ignoramus, but a competent critic and a possible inventor. All attempts to monopolise flying machines must end in failure, and clubs of this kind will do more for aviation in England than any merely commercial project which aims at the pocket rather than the intelligence of the public at large. The "way of the air" is not only for Midas, but for us all.

**The Berlin Meeting.**

Berlin does not seem to have been quite the success I anticipated. I am sorry — for Berlin! German organisation would appear to be so infallible as they would have us think it. But one Zeppelin does not make a Sommer!

# A Burning Question

We ask all Cigarette Smokers to test Black Cat Cigarettes (1904 Crop Matured Virginia) with any other Virginia Cigarette on the market.

**Every smoker can be an expert if he follows our test.**

**This Test should be carried out in the following manner:**

**To judge two different brands of Cigarettes the two should be smoked at the same time, and you should draw from each alternately.**

**To all who write us a letter, enclosing an empty Black Cat Cigarette Packet, and giving the Name of the Cigarettes with which they tested Black Cat Cigarettes, an appreciative response will be sent, which we are confident will fully reward them for their trouble.**

**So as to enable everyone to make the test, we have extended the time for sending in your Verdict until Friday, October 15th.**

*Letters must be marked "Verdict," and addressed to Carreras, Ltd., 4-8, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.*

# Black Cat Virginia Cigarettes

**1904 Crop**

**Mild 10 for 3d**

**Medium 10 for 2½d**

**The Medium are made from fuller flavoured leaf of the 1904 Crop Tobacco than the Mild.**

**Of all Tobacconists, or from CARRERAS, Ltd., 7, Wardour St., London, W. Est. 1788.**

# OUR SPECIAL POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Specially Mis-reported for "John Bull."
By Richard Morton.

### CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES—A GAME OF SKILL.

Yesterday, at the East End Police Court, Solomon Sharp, showman, appeared to a summons charging him with keeping and conducting a lottery. Defendant pleaded that the game at which he officiated was a game of skill and not a game of chance; therefore, it was no lottery, but an unmixed blessing, calculated to bring out the best points in the cleverness and genius of His Majesty's liege subjects.

Inspector Fox deposed that he saw the defendant on Wanstead Flats, in charge of a table with folding legs. A cloth covering the table was painted with a number of squares, and the game consisted of pitching or throwing an indiarubber ring on to the table so that it should alight in the centre of a square. The charge was one penny per throw, and if the ring landed so that it did not touch any line forming any one of the squares, the defendant expressed his willingness to pay the sum of threepence to the person performing the feat. The inspector asserted that it was practically impossible to land a ring on the cloth without touching a line.

Mr. Perfect Lamb, the magistrate, enquired whether the inspector had seen any competitor successful.

Inspector: I saw several men throw the rings correctly and receive money, but they were confederates.

Defendant: Burn me pink, but I never saw one of the chaps before in all my born days.

The paraphernalia of the game was set out in court, and the defendant urged the magistrate to test the matter for himself. Mr. Perfect Lamb, beginning to betray interest in the affair, left the bench and carelessly tossed three rings in succession on the table. Each ring fell in the centre of a square, without touching a line.

Defendant: Burn me pink, but that's ninepence I'd have to fork out! Call it a lottery? I call it a cert.!

The inspector threw a ring and landed it on a line. "You see, sir," he said, "it is all a trick."

Magistrate: I really think it is a game of skill.

Inspector: But, sir, the chances are a hundred to one against anybody doing it.

Magistrate: Oh, I do not think so. I wonder how this man makes a living at the game.

Defendant: But I don't, sir. I'm a-paying out all day.

Magistrate (placidly, and with extreme satisfaction): I can do it every time. It requires skill, of course.

Inspector: It wasn't a fair test. Try again, sir.

Defendant: Burn me pink, I'm losing money. But I don't care. I'm the old firm, and I pay three to one if you don't touch a line!

Magistrate (wisely resting on his laurels): After personal experiment, I am convinced this is a game of skill and not a lottery. The case is dismissed.

### THE SAME THING—ONLY DIFFERENT.—A GAME OF CHANCE.

John Luxout, a publican, was summoned before Mr. Weasel at the Southminster Police Court for conducting a lottery on his premises. Inspector Ferret, who proved the case, produced a table studded with small wooden pegs. The game consisted of throwing an indiarubber ring so that it landed on the peg. Any person wishing to try his luck paid a penny for a throw; if his ring fell on a peg, he received a twopenny cigar or something of equal value.

Magistrate: A twopenny cigar! That is a lottery in itself.

Defendant Luxout said the game was one of pure skill. Anyone could pitch a ring on to a peg, if he was careful and practised a little. He could call witnesses who wo ud throw successfully twice out of three times.

Magistrate: Ah, twice out of three times! Then it is quite evidently a matter of luck.

Defendant: Other magistrates have seen these machines and approved them. The agent who sold me this one showed me a report in the newspaper where another magistrate said they were legal.

Magistrate: What any other magistrate may do is no affair of mine. You ought to know by now that the beauty of the English law is its uncertainty. This is most certainly a game of chance and a lottery. Forty shillings and costs.

Inspector: What shall I do with the table and rings?

Magistrate: Confiscate them. Burn them. They are implements of evil, calculated to lure young men to destruction. It is a bad case.


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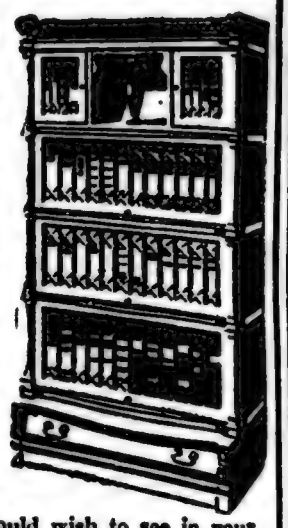

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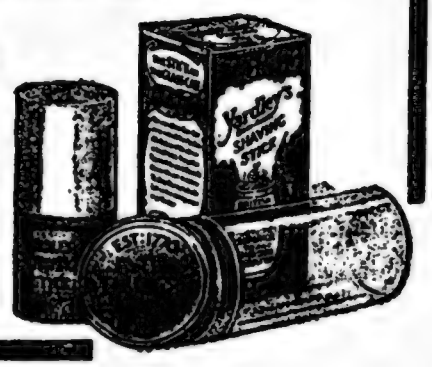

## HUMAN DOCUMENT.—LXIII.

*(A Plea for an old, broken school proprietor and his family.)*

We have received the following appeal. It is a very sad case. We have verified the statements of the writer, and it would be hard to find a case more deserving the attention of the charitable. May we be permitted to direct the special attention of our Lancashire readers to it:—

I have been struck with the numbers of sad cases in your "Human Documents," but do you know of a harder one than ours?

An old man (71), formerly the proprietor of a private school, for which he paid (and lost) £800, has now nothing but his old age pension to live upon, he being too old and his school long since ruined through competition and the necessary march of education.

He has only two daughters—one middle-aged—who has had to take a place as dressmaker's assistant or alteration hand in a mantle shop, when there is work, at 12s. or 14s. (but who now has nothing, as the season is over until next spring).

The other one is married, and has one child (5), but her husband has deserted her, and she (a refined person, well brought up) has had to go out to do housework four days per week, for which she receives 4s.

During the few weeks in summer, when both were working, the old man and the child had to be left, and the child was nearly lost through having to be neglected—the hours were so long.

The total income for four people now and house-rent, coals, etc., is 9s. per week, and the little one requiring warm clothes and nourishment.

During the out-of-work period last winter we had to incur a few debts which are now most pressing and immediate.

If any of your readers could assist us temporarily to any employment (Bolton or Lancashire) we should be most thankful, as we are in great distress and know not which way to turn; even the 1d. for the stamp is wanted.

The younger one could manage a small business, such as sweets or confectionery, as she is good at baking and confectionery, but has not served an apprenticeship to it. Or the elder one could manage a small fents, etc. business, being a good needlewoman and understanding dressmaking.

It is desirable that the work should be something where we should not have to live in (such as domestic work) on account of the two helpless ones.

If any charitable person *would* assist—our present needs are so pressing—we would repay at the very earliest opportunity.

I will give you any fuller information privately that you may require. It is perfectly true, and we can give you good references as to character.

I enclose my name and address, but not for publication, as we are so well known.

---

We have received from Mr. Charles S. Thomson, of Carlisle, a postal order for five shillings, which we have had pleasure in sending on to the poor lassie whose case is described in Human Document No. LXII.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

(AS IT IS WRIT.)

### "THE DAILY NAIL."

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

DUKESTOWN.

Dukestown Tariff Reformers are spoiling for the fight, and are confident of victory. It is evident that the Radicals are losing heart and are prepared for defeat. The House of Lords was never so popular in this division as it is to-day.

### "THE RADICAL RECORDER."

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

DUKESTOWN.

Dukestown Liberals are spoiling for a fight with the Lords on the Budget, and are assured of victory. There are increasing signs that the Protectionists expect a licking. The Budget was never so popular in the division as it is to-day.


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C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary



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The Little Oil Bath Gear Case completes the armour of this Sunbeam's stubborn indifference to any sort of weather Wickedness that can be wheeled through at all.

This model is a move on the right lines, and likely to help the Bicycle into its proper place as the handiest Vehicle for all the year round use.

If the dormouse Cyclist of to-day, who has only three or four months' riding in the year, knew that he could quicken his whole being (as no other tonic will) by a sharp Spin through wind and water, and then leave his machine untouched in the Shed while he goes straight for his own needs, I believe the dormice People would become a feeble Folk like the Conies."

J. Marston, Ltd.,—21, Sunbeamland—Wolverhampton send a coloured illustration of this new All-Black Sunbeam Bicycle free on application. Why not buy one of these machines and ride this Autumn?



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## THE HURLY BURLY.

By Theodore Dahlb.

### M.P.'s, CONSTITUENCIES, AND SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

Though the General Election will soon be upon us, I have not yet received an invitation from any constituency to offer myself as a fit and proper person to represent it in Parliament, despite that it must be well known I am willing to close with the first substantial offer. Apparently there is at present no available constituency willing to keep me; on the other hand, I have no use for any constituency which desires that I should keep it. When members of Parliament are thrown upon the rates, or the taxes, where most other things are thrown in these days, it is probable that I shall also take the stump with a single eye to the interests of the country which is so dear to me. In truth, what with one thing and what with another, it is getting so dear that the sooner I begin making my expenses out of the State the better I shall like it.

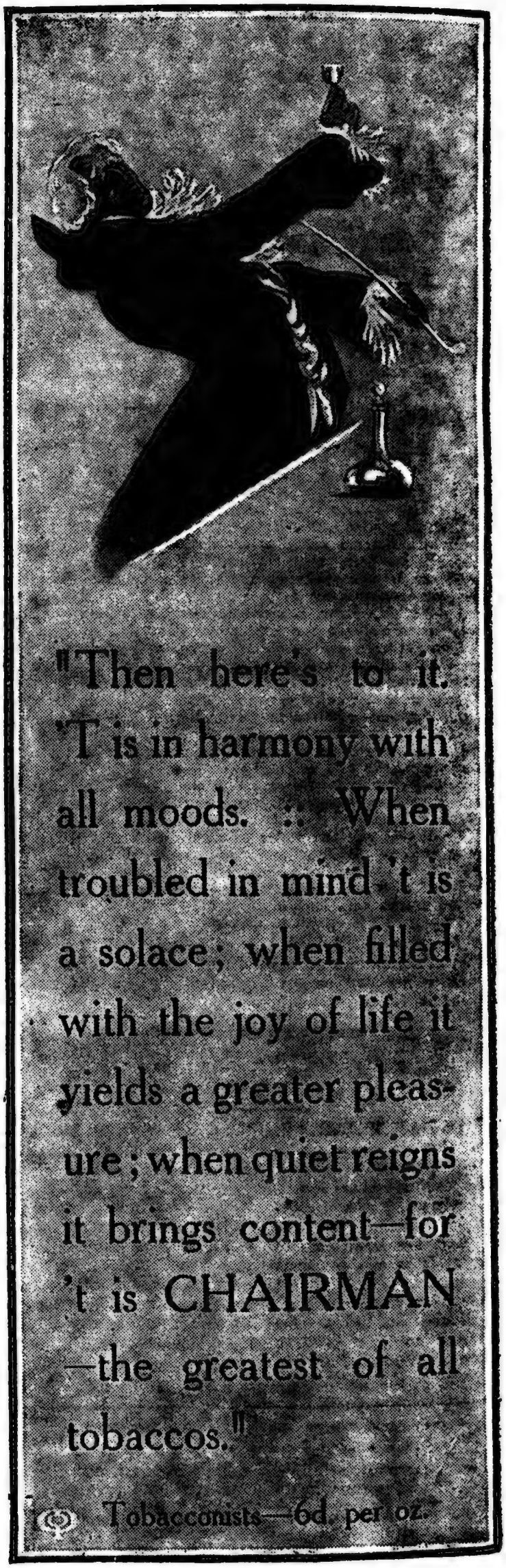
I am aware that it is a difficult problem to many minds whether a constituency should pay its member for representing it in Parliament, or whether a member should pay his constituency for being allowed to represent it. For my part, I have no mental reservations as to its correct solution. It is as obvious to me as old stilton that Members of Parliament should be paid adequate wages for work done. If it is answered that in such case several of them would never earn the money, my answer is that they should be sacked as incompetent workmen after three months' notice given and received.

In common with Dr. Lunn, the gentleman who has been invited to contest Boston in the Liberal interest, I recognise that this is not the view in many constituencies. They assume that every M.P. is a millionaire, and that if he is not he has no right to be an M.P. They demand subscriptions for football clubs, cricket clubs, bowling clubs, and tennis clubs; for churches, chapels, and Gospel missions, bazaars, tea-fights, love feasts, smoking concerts, sewing guilds, and babies' sustenance societies; for charities and hospitals; for benefits, commemorations, festivals, and funeral wreaths; for horse shows, dog shows, flower shows, and cat shows. I gather Dr. Lunn thinks that Boston is one of these alarming places, and that this accounts for his giving early notice to his prospective constituents that while he is prepared to represent them in Parliament, he strongly objects to their going through his pockets.

An intimation of this kind demands courage. It also involves considerable risks, for it not infrequently happens that a Parliamentary candidate who will not or cannot shell out has no chance whatever of getting in. There are constituencies where men of small talents and large means buy their popularity as they buy their friends and their boots, while men of large talents and small means, unable to keep pace with the magnificent local philanthropies of their rivals, are left to fight a hopeless battle against the subtle influences of subscription lists in which their names seldom or never appear. The purse wins, not the talent; the principal, not the principle; the material interest, not the political service. It is admitted that the Parliamentary candidate, of whatever class or position, is not wholly disinterested. His whole and sole object is not invariably to benefit his country or his constituency. He has, in part at least, his ends to serve, his axe to grind, and I am far from saying that he should not present his constituency with such tokens of gratitude as his means allow. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules. In such matters perhaps the most a man can do is the least he should do.

Undoubtedly the constant demand for subscriptions from Parliamentary candidates and M.P.'s has become in places a sort of general blackmail.

Nor, it appears, is this all, for only a few days ago a certain M.P. was telling me that among his usual batch of applications for contributions that morning were two circulars, one headed "Give Us Your Old Clothes," and the other "We Will Buy Your Old Teeth." He assured me he was going to save up his old teeth and sell out, as this was his first opportunity of making out of the constituency during the ten years he had represented it. One reason why I advocate payment of members is that if and when elected I shall be able to return the salary in subscriptions, while I hoard my precarious personal earnings for the sole use and benefit of the landlord, the rate collector, and the income tax assessor.



# COUGHS, COLDS

## And all complaints of Chest, Throat, and Lungs.

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## FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

*Mr. Bradley taken at 78 in perfect health.*

### CURED AT 78
**of Chronic Bronchial Cough.**

Mr. George Bradley, Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos., writes:—"I wish to bear testimony to the wonderful effects of Veno's Cough Cure, I have never known it to fail. Two years ago I had a serious illness which left me with a very bad cough, but Veno's Lightning Cough Cure cured me after trying everything else in vain. I always use it when I have a cold or cough and it never fails to cure me. I am 78 years of age, a fact which shows the wonderful sustaining properties of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure."

*A British Mother whose family doctor is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.*

### A NURSE'S ADVICE
**on a marvellous cure.**

Nurse Bradshaw, of 11, Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow, a fully certificated professional nurse, writes:—I advise every mother, patient, and friend to keep Veno's Lightning Cough Cure in their home. It is a marvellous cure for coughs, colds, and chronic chest troubles, and I can thoroughly recommend it. I myself suffered for six weeks from a severe bronchial cough which troubled me greatly, and at last tried your great remedy; after one bottle the bronchial tubes became clear, the tickling cough ceased, and after two bottles I was quite cured."

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WHOOPING COUGH
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**Larger sizes 1/1½ & 2/9, of all Chemists, or post free from the Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Cedar St., Manchester**

# VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

## IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS.

By Walter Moore.

### XIX.—GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

Finding myself in Battersea the other day it suddenly occurred to me that here was a good opportunity for interviewing one of our greatest—that is to say, largest—living journalists, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, G. B. Shaw's most dangerous competitor.

I was ushered into the study at 48, Overstrand Mansions, where I found the portly G. K. C. playing with a golliwog and shaking with gargantuan laughter.

"Come in!" he roared; "take a chair, or sit on the hearth-rug if you like. Ha! ha! I often do. It's so jolly and primitive."

"Thanks," I returned, "I prefer a chair on this occasion. Don't let me deprive you of the rug."

"Ho! ho!" shouted Mr. Chesterton; "I think I'll try the coal-scuttle for a change." But that frail piece of furniture was unequal to the strain, and the next instant Mr. Chesterton was sprawling on the hearth-rug amid an assortment of dislodged fire-irons.

"Don't disturb yourself," cried the recumbent journalist as I hastened to his rescue; "I like it. Ha! ha! I feel like a jolly savage with his brass bangles rattling around him. Now, what do you want?"

"Well, Mr. Chesterton," I replied, "my object in calling was to interview you on behalf of the readers of John Bull, but you appear to be in such a merry mood that I am reluctant to subject you to so painful an ordeal."

"Have no compunction," said Mr. Chesterton, reassuringly; "it will amuse me almost as much as an execution would."

"Surely," I remonstrated, "so awful a thing as an execution could afford you no amusement."

"Ha! ha!" laughed G. K. C., "an execution is the funniest and jolliest thing in the world! To see a fellow creature dangling at the end of a rope is amusing because it is incongruous. It is amusing because it is tragic. It is amusing because it is revolting. Also because it is immoral. Just imagine me, Gilbert K. Chesterton, kicking helplessly at the end of a few yards of twisted hemp. Can you picture anything more laughable? Ha! ha!"

"Well, since you put it that way," I returned, "the only thing I can imagine more irresistibly funny would be to see George Bernard Shaw suspended from the same gibbet."

Mr. Chesterton disentangled himself from the fire-irons and rose to his knees. "I'm afraid, my friend," he said, seriously, "you are no appreciator of paradox."

"I'm not," I responded, bluntly; "I maintain that a man who can't say what he has to say without indulging in verbal acrobatics has nothing to say worth saying. You makers of involuted and convoluted sentences, you paradox-mongers, merely expose your inability to think clearly and concisely. To-day we need clear thoughts clearly expressed: not contorted ideas conceived in mental confusion and brought forth in an agony of fantastic verbosity."

"A clear idea is an anachronism," argued Mr. Chesterton. "It pre-supposes finality where there can be no finality. Ideas are nebulous at the best. To demand clarity of thought is to demand the impossible. I have never had a clear idea in my life."

"I am inclined to believe you," I responded; "but you are a young man, and by assiduous practice and the constant reading of the masters of English prose you may reasonably hope one day to attain a sufficient degree of lucidity both of thought and expression."

"But if I thought and wrote in the cut-and-dried fashion you suggest, I should neither be read nor talked about," protested Mr. Chesterton. "My ideas, as you apparently have discovered, are trite and commonplace. It is only by clothing them in some eccentric and paradoxical garb that I can foist them on the reading public as original and new."

"That is true enough," I replied; "but at the same time, don't indulge too freely in what Shakespeare called 'old fond paradoxes to make fools laugh'; and, above all, make a determined effort to free yourself from the baleful influence of George Bernard Shaw, whose shoes, I notice, you recently have been polishing."


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When packing up, don't forget to equip yourself fully for cleaning the teeth—by including your tooth-brush and a tin of

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New Glass Jar with Distributing Stopper, 1/- nett.
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# THE BUDGET AND THE BARBER.

### AN EXPERIMENT IN ECONOMY.

By "RICARDO."

If, in these hard times, dukes are compelled to curtail their charities and dock their subscriptions to football clubs, it is up to me to start saving. That was how I argued. I am not a duke, but I am at least poor.

I resolved to economise at the expense of the barber. He is a man I never liked. He hides in a little shop, standing behind the door, ready to pounce upon his prey. He is frequently a German, and always rude. He is the only man licensed by tradition to pull an Englishman's nose.

When I made up my mind to rob the barber and save some twopences for the nation to build *Dreadnoughts* with, I recalled how often I had sat me down in the operating chair and been scraped and scarified and splashed and squirted on. But never again should a Prussian hireling twist my nose with his damp and nasty fingers. I would shave myself and save the money.

Every shave at the shop cost me twopence, and I shaved every other day, with a special one on Sunday morning. That came to eightpence a week. Eightpence a week is—well, quite a lot of money in twelve months, more than I can reckon in a hurry. But it ought to be enough to settle my liabilities for unearned increment.

My wife seemed dubious about my design, and asked me if I were sure I could manage it. I said it was dead easy. All you have to do is to put the soap on and scrape it off again. So she said, "Very well, dear; you know best." Of course I did. I always do.

So I bought a razor. That was necessary. One cannot shave without a razor. I bought it from my barber, telling him he knew the kind of thing I required, he being familiar with my beard. He said he had the very article, which he bestowed on me for the totally inadequate sum of four-and-sixpence because he respected me. His own brother could not have had it for a five-pound note.

He said I also wanted a strop, and he supplied me with one for half-a-crown only. All I had to do was to slide the razor up and down that strop about twice, and it would fetch the bristles off a porcupine.

A shaving-pot cost a mere eighteenpence, and he let me have a cake of super-fatted, triple-scented, extra-emollient shaving-soap for sixpence. It sounded cheap.

Next morning I got to business. I told the household all I wanted from them was a kettle of hot water—and silence. Peace, perfect peace, was necessary, and I secured it by locking myself in my bedroom while I applied the soap, commonly called a lather. It went on like winking. But I knew the delicate part of the business was to come.

I poised the razor in the air, flourished it like a professional, and brought it down delicately on my cheek. I only felt a little smarting, but suddenly the white lather grew rose-coloured. I had cut myself.

Pshaw! I said. (I have seen it spelled like that, but I pronounced it differently.) A cut is nothing. You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs. All I had to do was to start again. This time I brought the steel tenderly down to my face till I could just feel its gentle caress. Then I made a quick sweep—and cut off about a square foot of skin, more or less.

Then I remembered I had not stropped the razor. That accounted for everything. There is an art in stropping a razor, and I found I had it not. I cut my thumb at the first swipe. Before I had finished, my left hand was a mass of sticking-plaster.

But, like a Briton, I re-lathered, and, lifting the razor to my top lip, I scraped. At least, I tried to. But in the result I thought I had cut my lip completely off. I cried for help, but nobody came. The door was locked, and my wife was hiding in the coal-cellar. The servant-girl wanted to fetch a policeman, thinking it was suicide. I resolved to stand no more foolery, but to go ahead and win. I didn't win.

The manager under whom I earn my living told me next morning I had better take a week's holiday. I looked like a patched-up prize-fighter and might frighten people.

I offered the implements of torture to my barber at an alarming sacrifice, but he said I had better keep them as a memento. I could put them under a glass case and look at them when next I felt like saving money for the Budget and its taxes.


# Electricity Cures Stomach Troubles.

### Some Useful Suggestions and Interesting Facts.

This is welcome news to the poor sufferer who has experienced the agonies of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulence, Diarrhœa, etc., who has been trying the various drug methods for years with only temporary relief, if any at all. Any such sufferer who has tried properly-applied electricity not only shows his enthusiasm in the expression of his features, but his words are those of praise, gratitude and admiration. This is not a picture drawn from fiction, but a reality of everyday life. The remarkable prevalence of stomach troubles, due to the high pressure at which we live, the hurry and worry of everyday life, the habit of eating too quickly, etc., is responsible for much suffering and the cheerless existence of hundreds of thousands of victims.

Anyone who has tried drugs knows that the more he doses himself the more miserable he becomes, and the greater the necessity to obtain relief afterwards. He tries one medicine, which gives relief for a time, but it soon ceases to have any effect, and he tries another. And so it goes on. His poor, weakened stomach is kept up by this artificial stimulation, and in time absolutely refuses to digest anything. He becomes constipated, with constant headaches, pains in the back and shoulders, drowsiness; loses all energy and interest in everything, except the torment of his trouble. He finally hears of the wonderful effect of electricity—tries it. His appetite soon improves; his bowels become regular; his pains disappear; he is full of energy and ambition, a living testimony to the established fact that Electricity is Life. It is the power that runs the human machinery, and is just as sure to rectify a weakened condition of the Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Liver, or Bladder as water is to extinguish a fire. It is just as effective in curing women as it is for men, and hundreds of examples can be given.

This is not idle gossip or false promises. Scientific men are unreservedly in favour of it. Here is a quotation from Dr. Beresford Ryley, speaking of Flatulent Dyspepsia: "Until I employed galvanism for such cases as these my patience and inventive faculties were constantly taxed to the utmost extent by the unsatisfactory and often futile results of all medical administration, but since then my success in treatment has been almost uniform, and I now regard galvanism as the only effectual remedy in certain chronic and obstinate cases of this kind."

Here is also a quotation from one of the well-known works of Dr. Rockwell: "Electrisation may be said to relieve Constipation in several different ways. 1st, By its general tonic effect on the entire system at large, on the same principle that it relieves Nervous Dyspepsia; 2nd, By its tonic effect on the central nervous system, and especially on the spinal cord; 3rd, By its direct effect on the organs of digestion."

No argument can equal results. Here are a few cases: "I have no pain nor sickness, and look a great deal better. I have tried no other remedy and can safely give all the praise to your wonderful battery." The patient is Mr. W. Hodgson, Mount Pleasant, Tebay, Westmorland. Another case is that of Mr. Frank Underwood, Colchester House, Poplar Avenue, Rowlands Gill, who suffered from constipation. These are his own words: "I am pleased to say that I am cured by the use of the battery." Mr. J. Louth, Aslackby Farm, Folkingham, Lincs., suffered from liver trouble. Here is his report: "I used the battery for a month as instructed, and am pleased to say I am feeling a great deal better. The dizziness has completely gone." Hundreds of such reports could be given if space permitted.

There is a method of infusing electricity into the body that will cure the most obstinate stomach complaint. It is a new, scientific method, which should be resorted to in all cases. It has secured the "Science Siftings" Certificate of Merit, and is endorsed by thousands who have tried it. It also secured the Grand Prix and Gold Medal at the International Exhibition. It is the "Ajax" Dry-Cell Body Battery, an ideal electric appliance that is astounding the medical profession and shattering old theories. A book, fully describing it, and the treatment of disease generally by electricity, will be sent absolutely free to any reader of JOHN BULL who writes for it. A postcard or a letter to The British Electric Institute (Dept. 41), 25, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., will bring it at once. The advice of a specialist will be given you also. Get it at once, and save yourself much misery and suffering.—[ADVT.]

# "THE BLIND RECTOR'S WIFE."

**THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER'S REPLY—AND OUR REJOINDER.**

We have received the following letter from the Bishop of Rochester :—

Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks,
*September 28th*, 1909.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to your last three issues in which the case of the Rev. H. J. Martin, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton, has been prominently referred to. I am extremely averse to entering into public correspondence on a question of this kind ; but as it is a bishop's duty and privilege to see that his clergy receive fair treatment, I trust that you will allow me to state some of the facts.

1. Mr. Martin was presented (on exchange) to the living of Holy Trinity, Brompton, by a body of Trustees, consisting of leading Churchmen of the highest integrity.

2. The occurrence at St. Gerrans, on which is reared the story given in John Bull of September 11th, was carefully gone into by the Bishop of Truro, who examined witnesses. His decision, exonerating Mr. Martin, together with the circumstances of the case, was known to the Trustees, who, nevertheless, were satisfied that Mr. Martin was a fit and proper person to be presented to the living in their gift.

3. In writing to myself, the Bishop of Truro referred to the occurrence and gave his decision, describing Mr. Martin as "grossly maligned."

4. Let me mention in passing that the St. Gerrans people are singularly impulsive. Only a few years before, they had accused a previous rector, the eminent and revered scholar, Dr. Scrivener, a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, of having poisoned his aunt. This charge was publicly investigated and found to be absolutely devoid of any foundation whatever.

5. Since his advent to my diocese, Mr. Martin has been twice acquitted in the Law Courts,* once at the Maidstone Assizes by the public withdrawal in the daily press of the accusations made against him ; subsequently in the Divorce Court, where Mr. Justice Bigham dismissed the case.

6. At no point could the Consistory Court have effectively intervened. After Mr. Justice Ridley's expression of opinion I took the best legal advice obtainable, and found that there was no feasible method of procedure under the then circumstances. The Consistory Court cannot interfere now, either in the Divorce proceedings, which is a *res judicata*, or in the St. Gerrans incident, which is barred by the two years' limitation under the Church Discipline Act and besides relates to matters outside this diocese.

7. Even had a transfer to the Consistory Court been possible, it would have afforded no advantage whatever over proceedings in the regular law courts of the land.

8. Accordingly the Bishop has no power, as you seem to think, to "give Brompton another vicar."

In conclusion, let me put two questions :—

(*a*) Do you think that if the St. Gerrans story which you relate (in good faith) had stood the test of investigation, Canon Gedge's counsel would not have made use of it in the divorce suit to "show up" Mr. Martin ? It was public property from the first.

(*b*) Do you consider it fair to require a poor clergyman with a wife and six young children, who has successfully, but at great expense out of small private means, defended his character in two actions already, to bring a new libel action against a wealthy paper like John Bull ?

Yours very truly,
J. R. Roffen.

We are afraid the Bishop's letter does not absolve the Rev. Mr. Martin from taking action for the vindication of his character when that character is aspersed by a responsible newspaper.

We are not blind to the practical difficulties that lie in the way of a poor man who seeks to vindicate his character. They are very real, and sometimes they are insuperable. But without wishing to pry into Mr. Martin's private affairs we are bound to say that this plea of poverty will not serve him. His Vicarage is, indeed, a poor one from the money point of view—according to Crockford some £200 per annum—but our information is that he has private means of something like £600 per annum. Besides, he would get most of the costs back if he succeeded in the action.

Nor can the Bishop persuade us that his other pleas on behalf of Mr. Martin are more deserving of consideration. There are certain facts which are not and cannot be in dispute in the case. It is not disputable that the relations of Mr. Martin with one of his lady parishioners were such that they induced the lady's husband—a man of position and responsibility—to describe him as a "villain." It is not disputable that in consequence of a quarrel between Mr. Martin and this lady the lady attempted suicide. It is not disputable that after these remarkable events the husband of the lady broke up his home at St. Gerrans and took her away avowedly to separate her from Mr. Martin. It is not disputable that on Guy Fawkes night of 1906, Mr. Martin's parishioners burnt him and the lady in effigy.

The Bishop tells us that Mr. Martin was presented to the living of Holy Trinity, Old Brompton, "by a body of trustees, consisting of leading Churchmen of the highest integrity." We have no wish to suggest that these gentlemen were moved to the appointment by any but the most proper motives, but is the Bishop not aware that before seeking to exchange Mr. Martin wished to exchange to a living in the diocese of the Bishop of Peterborough who declined to induct him ?

The Bishop reminds us that since his advent to Old Brompton, Mr. Martin has been twice acquitted in the Law Courts. It is true. But when we examine these acquittals we shall find that they mean very little. Take, first, the Maidstone case. The wife of the Rector of Gravesend, Mrs. Gedge, charged Mr. Martin, by means of postcards sent through the post, with seducing her. The Bishop properly insisted upon Mr. Martin taking action to vindicate his character. He took it in the most drastic form possible, *i.e.*, he did not appeal to the Civil Courts for damages, but to the Criminal Court for punishment. The case came on before Mr. Justice Ridley, who declined to deal with it on the ground that it was a matter for the Consistory Court. The Bishop of Rochester did not see his way to try it in that Court, and, consequently, it came on at the Maidstone Assizes held in February, 1908. In the meantime, on January 14th, 1908, there had appeared in *The Times* a letter from Mrs. Gedge recanting her allegations. When the case came on for hearing at Maidstone, Counsel for Mr. Martin got up and said that his client considered this recantation sufficient, and did not propose to go further in the matter. Thereupon Counsel for Mrs. Gedge demanded a verdict of acquittal from the jury. He had already intimated to Counsel on the other side that unless this verdict was given he must go on. It was given, and there the matter ended. But does the Bishop of Rochester seriously contend that, ending as it did, the result was a vindication of the Rev. Herbert Martin ? That gentleman's advisers knew, or might have known, that although the lady sent a recantation to *The Times* on January 14th, which was a mere statement not made upon oath, five days afterwards, when she had to make an affidavit in the action of her husband for annulment of marriage, she swore that Mr. Martin had seduced her, and, consequently, that the statement in *The Times* was untrue. More, Mr. Martin's advisers might have known, if they had cared to know, that she went to *The Times* and requested them to state that she had made this affidavit.

We pass to the Divorce case. Mr. Justice Bigham, who tried this case, is an able man, but at the time when this case came before him he had only just taken over his duties as Divorce Judge, and it may be said of him without disrespect that, in the opinion of the Bar, he is much fitter to try commercial cases. Mr. Justice Bigham came to the conclusion that Mrs. Gedge was suffering from hallucinations due to the fact that she had reached a certain period of life. But Mr. Justice Bigham had not before him the record of Mr. Martin. He had, however, two letters written by that gentleman to Mrs. Gedge. They were anonymous letters, written in pencil. When first taxed with them, Mr. Martin denied all knowledge of them. Ultimately he admitted they were his. Does an innocent man write anonymous letters to a lady, then solemnly deny that he knows anything of them ? And what was in these letters ? Here are two passages :

> "Let us see if we cannot forget all about it for the present, and just be ordinary friends. I am going to try."

It was alleged again by Mrs. Gedge that at Mr. Martin's suggestion she had taken a flat where they could meet. We have the proof that this flat was taken. The letter says :—

> "*I feel more and more unhappy, and cannot come to plans arranged*, so do not do anything more in that respect. I will always hope to have the pleasure of your friendship, but am too unhappy to do or go on doing what we suggested."

But once more we have to appeal to cumulative evidence. After the trial the Rev. Herbert Martin—this "poor" clergyman with a wife and six young children" as the Bishop describes him—sent a cheque for £75 to cover Mrs. Gedge's costs. Why, if Mr. Martin was innocent ? The Bishop may tell us it was the magnanimous act of a forgiving Christian. Let those believe it who can. Here was a woman—a woman of separate estate quite sufficient to meet her legal charges—who, if Mr. Martin was innocent, had been guilty of the most infamous conduct towards him, had divested herself of all claim upon his sympathy, much less his respect, and yet this "poor" man, of his own motion, sends her solicitors a cheque to cover her costs !

Even now the cumulative evidence is not exhausted. The rare occasions upon which Mr. Martin is at home have been frequent enough to prove that he is unrepentant. A young lady who works in his parish—a lady of irreproachable character but practically alone in the world—has been so deeply offended by his conduct towards her that she has been compelled to intimate to him that she cannot consent to see him except in public. Is the Bishop of Rochester aware of this ?

The Bishop, with a courtesy and fairness that all will recognize, has put his view of this very painful case before the public. We have put ours, not, as we hope, with any unnecessary severity. It must be for our readers to decide which view commends itself to them.

* The Bishop of Rochester is in error. Mr. Martin was not acquitted at Maidstone. He sought to convict Mrs. Gedge of defamatory libel, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

# THE AMOROUS LANDSHARK.

**"His only love, his one and only love."**

*(With apologies to the author of "The Amorous Goldfish" in "The Geisha.")*

## IS IT?

By Ernest Pomeroy.

Mr. Balfour, in his recent speech at Birmingham, said that politically the choice of this country lay between Tariff Reform and the Socialism adopted by the Liberal Party. As the great Conservative Leader spoke for one hour and fifteen minutes, he naturally made several other observations, but the papers of both parties unite in accepting that as his verdict of the great issue.

Before the Education craze had been so completely exploded as it is now, except at Westminster, there used to be a saying that nothing was unintelligible until a University man had written upon it. One might say very much the same about political situations and our leading politicians—supposing, of course, that you treated some of them seriously enough to try and understand them.

For instance, take the present development. Most people know what our great political leaders have stated as the points to be decided. Yet, if you take a "Whitaker's Almanack" and turn to the page headed the National Debt, you will see a much plainer statement of the case than has been made by any of these great political leaders at £5,000, or more, per annum apiece out of the public pocket. "Whitaker" tells us the National Debt is of three descriptions:—(1) Funded: (*a*) permanent, (*b*) terminable; (2) Unfunded; (3) Certain other liabilities. In the table from 1891 to 1908, which is printed above this statement, we see that these liabilities increased from £1,883,059 in 1891, to £50,850,186 in 1908, and that over £40,000,000 of this increase has taken place since 1900. The totals of the funded and unfunded debt are not now materially larger than they were in 1891. The causes of the rise seem mainly legislative expenses in loans for various purposes to local authorities, educational outlays, and losses connected with the Post Office, such as savings banks, telegraphs, and so on. To this we have added unemployed funds and old age pensions. It is not necessary to argue how far these things may be desirable, but the fact remains that the net cost of governing this country appears to come to £178,000,000 a year.

The question put before the country by our great political leaders is simply whether this sum should be chiefly raised by taxes on imports, protective and other, or whether we should raise this sum chiefly by direct levies on rich industries and wealthy people. But is this the question? A Government of business men should surely see that if the function of Government is governing, and not posing either as wet nurse or universal provider, then the cost of this should be at most about one-tenth of what it has now grown to. For each fresh Government function means a host of parasites living and fattening on the people's earnings.

Instead of touching on this aspect, Mr. Balfour did rather the reverse. He did not condemn one single portion of the present expenditure, though he appeared to regret the total, and how the total is to be lowered without reducing the items, he did not state. What he said was that the "Socialism of the Liberal Party to-day was *even* more dangerous than the pedantic individualism of forty or fifty years ago." Note the *even*. If you turn to the pages of "Whitaker" already referred to, you will see that during the period he mentioned, the income-tax stood at 2d. during 1874–5, and that it was never above 6d. Also the Civil Service expenditure during 1870–1871 (the first year given in "Whitaker") was £9,849,315, as against £28,177,306 in 1905–1906 (the last year given). I therefore advise people to grasp the case as seen in the pages of "Whitaker," rather than that as presented by the mouths of our politicians. I would also advise them to sever their connection with any existing party and to join the John Bull League. It is a chance, and it may not come again.

### "JOHN BULL'S" WEEKLY LIMERICK.

There is a political section
Who laughed at an autumn election;
Their smiles, I'm afraid
Will rapidly fade,
When they learn of the Budget's rejection.

"Retlaw."

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?
See Page iii of Cover.


# A Royal Humane Society Hero

## Influenza, Exhaustion, Exposure, Debility—

Phosferine made me as *young and vigorous as I was ten years ago,* with nerves strong and steady enough for any emergency, that's what it has done for me, says Mr. John Ridley, Holder of the Royal Humane Society's Medal for Life-Saving. Mr. Ridley has saved eight people from drowning, and his exciting experiences gave him ample opportunities for testing the potency of Phosferine, and he declares that for nervous exhaustion, shock and influenza, the Remedy of Kings may be relied upon to effect a thorough cure. It is the men with such splendid vitality as Mr. Ridley's who get *first chance,* who excel over others, now-a-days. That he has not a symptom of age, not a sign of wear and tear, Mr. Ridley says is due to the invigorating properties of Phosferine.

## Ailments and ill-effects gone.

Mr. John H. Ridley, 56, Wanstead Park Road, Ilford, writes: "You may be interested to know that the most memorable events in my life, the saving of people from drowning, were due to the fact that I felt my nerves strong and steady enough for any emergency, which condition I attribute to the energising efficiency of Phosferine. I am a firm believer in the invigorating powers of Phosferine, and, being accustomed to take it regularly, I feel equal to any sudden demand on the nerve forces, and capable of any amount of endurance. The tonic is a splendid protection against exhaustion and the ill-effects of exposure, and my long experience proves it may always be relied upon to dispel influenza, sluggishness or any general debility. I have noticed in cases of people suffering from shock, a few doses of Phosferine have an excellent calming and strengthening effect, restoring the nervous vitality most remarkably. So far as I am concerned, I am now quite free of sleeplessness and loss of appetite since taking Phosferine, and I feel braced up and as hard as nails. To-day *I am as young and vigorous as I was ten years ago,* despite the arduous nature of my duties, for which happy state of affairs I have to thank Phosferine."—May 28, 1909.

# PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Neuralgia | Premature Decay | Anæmia |
| Rheumatism | Maternity Weakness | Malaria |
| Brain-fag | Nervous Headaches | Sciatica |
| Indigestion | Sleeplessness | Nervousness |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

## The Remedy of Kings.

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World

PHOSFERINE RE-CREATES THE NERVE FORCES.

Bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

## MEN WHO HAVE MADE ENGLAND WHAT IT IS.

### BLOGSON, J.P.: HIS CONFESSION.

I needn't make partic'lar stress
Detailin' how I found success—
Preservin' jam for honest fame
An' priv'lege of preservin' game!—
My lowly start an' years of sweat;
The strong ambition, grimly-set;
The tide of wealth, the broad estate;
The blossom—County Magistrate!

The Rector joins me, just to prove
That Justice may be blent with Love;
An' Colonel Pepper helps us both;
An' Admiral Dammit's never loth;
An' young Lord Grousemoor lends a hand—
(I shot, last week, across his land,
An' dined with him, quite *tête-à-tête*,
Me!—Blogson!—County Magistrate!!)

I b'lieve in God, the Church, the King;
I b'lieve in Lords like anything;
An' Politics I b'lieve in too,
As when they're Tory, true an' blue;
I b'lieve in a Supreme Navee,
Because it guards our shores—an' Me!
An' Progress—at a moderate gait—
(My Creed!—as County Magistrate!)

I b'lieve in 'radicatin' tramps
An' all them good-for-nothin' scamps
That do in-con-ti-nently roam,
Without a sleepin'-place and home;
An' sneakin' gypsies I abhor
With all the rigour of the law;
An' poachers!—ah! give me the State
That trusts the County Magistrate!

I b'lieve the roomy county "quod"
To be a building blest of God,
Where Hodge, the tipsy sot, may think
Upon the consequence of drink;
An' learn to shun the inn's carouse
For decent pleasures of the house;
An' purchase beer, not by the slate,
But barrelled—like a Magistrate!

I b'lieve that p'licemen always tell
The facts astonishin'ly well;
To Ver-i-ty my heart doth warm,
Especially when in uniform;
The stammerin' wretches in the dock
Make Truth a sacrileg'ous mock!
Why can't they speak out bold and straight
Like Blogson—County Magistrate?

I b'lieve that cheques of gen'rous sum
Do make the Party's business hum;
That fat subscriptions, never missed,
Look well upon a public list;
That bread upon the waters cast
Comes home, twice-buttered, at the last.
(Philanthropy, that steady bait,
May knight Jim Blogson, Magistrate!)

MARK LANE.

## "JOHN BULL'" QUESTIONS.

### IF NOT YOURSELF, WHO WOULD YOU WISH TO BE?

*(Alleged Answers of Prominent People.)*

DR. F. A. COOK: Commander Peary.
COMMANDER PEARY: Captain Scott.
CAPTAIN SCOTT: Commander Peary.
LIEUT. SHACKLETON: Nobody. I am "the goods."
SIR THOMAS WHITTAKER: Landlord of the Pig and Whistle.
DR. CLIFFORD: The Archbishop of Canterbury.
MRS. ORMISTON CHANT: Miss Maud Allan.
KEIR HARDIE: The Czar of Russia.
MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST: A married woman.


Hundreds of enthusiastic mothers have written letters telling what Quaker Oats has done for their children.

Many of these mothers believe Quaker Oats has saved their children's lives. For school boys and girls Quaker Oats is the ideal food.

212

**OWEN'S DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.**

Messrs. Owen's **Speciality** for the

**COMING WINTER**

is their portable **Warming Stove**, for Bedrooms, Halls, Passages, Motor Houses, etc.

**Price from 17/-**

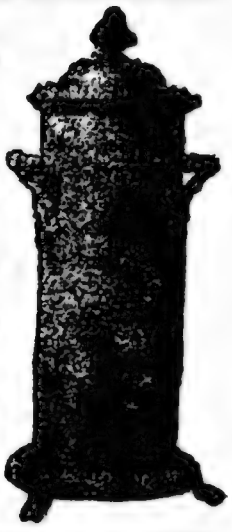
No danger from Fire, burning the Celebrated Carbotron Fuel.

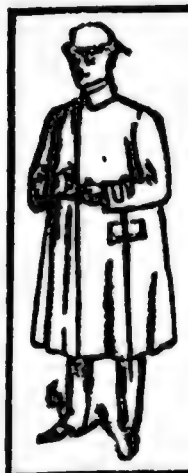
**Price per cwt.. 15/3; boxes, 16/3.**

**Catalogues fully illustrating the Stove free on Application.**

Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England or Wales.

**OWEN'S DIRECT SUPPLY COMPANY,**
**88, Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.**





**"JOHN O' GAUNT"**

**WATERPROOF COATS**

**Direct from the Manufacturers.**

**Smart Dark Grey Rubbered WATERPROOF COAT, ventilated; fashionable wide skirt, 90 inches; weight about 29 ozs.**

36 inches long 7/6; 39 inches long, 8/6; 42 inches long, 9/11; 45 inches long, 11/3; 48 inches long, 12/6.
Actually worth more than double.

The "John O'Gaunt" is the Ideal Coat for Cycling, Golfing, Shooting, Touring, Riding, Boating, Fishing, or Walking, and will wear for years.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Waterproofs, Oilskins, Cycling Capes, &c., free on application.

**PARKER'S,**
**Dept. J.B., Waterproof Manufacturers, LANCASTER.**

**Comfortable Chins.**

After shaving, nothing will give such a cool, comfortable, velvety feeling to the chin as ICILMA FLUOR CREAM. Used overnight, it softens the skin, makes shaving easy, and prevents roughness, redness and soreness.

*Of all Chemists, 1s. Send 2d. for sample to*
*ICILMA CO., LTD. (Dept. 5), 14a Rosebery Avenue, LONDON, E.C.*

**Icilma Fluor Cream**

## OUR PARISH REGISTERS.

*(The danger they are in and the difficulties of consulting them.)*

By Albert C. White.

One of the gravest scandals existing at the present time is the carelessness with which the parish registers, documents of the greatest importance, are kept; and the difficulties and annoyances put, only too often, in the way of those who wish to consult them. They are in the custody of the clergyman in charge of the parish to which they refer, and application must be made to him for permission to see and search them. If, as is not infrequently the case, the parson has betaken himself for a holiday or some other purpose to pastures new, the inquirer will probably have to wait until he returns, though great legal issues may be hanging in the balance meanwhile, waiting only the testimony of some entry in the registers. Again, there is the question of fees. It is difficult to see why any fee should be charged, for persons other than those directly concerned can seldom read the registers if they are of any antiquity. The parson can, I believe, charge a shilling a year for every year one goes back. If, therefore, one is after an entry two or three hundred years back this tells up to a pretty stiff figure. In practice the parson asks a fee of a guinea, sometimes more, seldom less, and the searcher can only pay up. If he disputed, the custodian of the register might claim his shilling a year. In fairness be it said that there are clergymen who charge nothing—but they are few and far between. The safety of the register is another important point. They have been discovered in cupboards next to fireplaces in the cottages of parish clerks, and in a hundred other dangerous and neglected resting-places. Even if they were safe the present system is calculated to cause a maximum of delay and trouble, for it is no easy matter to go to remote villages, where there are no conveniences, on errands of genealogical research. At a very small initial expenditure the safety of the registers could be insured and the convenience of searchers considered. The registers should be collected, indexed and kept, as are the wills, in certain principal towns, say the county town of each county, where any person could search them on the production of a permit from the clerk in charge. In this or some similar manner the nation ought to take charge of these precious records of its past, and not permit them to be knocking about the country, difficult to consult and in considerable danger of mutilation and spoliation if not of complete destruction.

## THE THEATRICAL "MISSION."

*(A correspondent suggests a new name for it.)*

She was a music hall artiste out of an engagement; all the agents had been visited, but without success, and now she stands, shabby and penniless, at the door of the Theatrical Mission, 121, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. W. The very word "mission" seemed to imply invitation. But she was doomed to disappointment, for all the guests there were paying guests, some of whom can afford to come to their lodgings in taxi-cabs during the small hours of the morning, and can dress in up-to-date style. No, the Rev. Court Hope Todd, who is president, cannot admit those who are destitute; then why call it a "Mission"; why not Hotel, or Home of Rest, seeing that all must pay? But then, perhaps, the funds, which are *continuously appealed for* to support this Christlike work, would drop off, and the president-secretary-treasurer, all in one, would be unable to go to the Continent for three months each winter, in order to escape the London fogs, and to recuperate. She was not the first one to be *driven to the streets* from the doors of this Mission, and I am trying to calculate how many unfortunate girls could have been saved with that last £500 left to the Mission by a lady, if it had not been frittered away in lavishly furnishing the house lately taken over in the same street. Perhaps some of those who were once paying guests, but are now refused admission because of their inability to pay, might be able to answer the above question. What is it?


# WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

**See Page iii of Cover.**



# INDIGESTION

MEANS :—

TORTURING PAIN. CHRONIC WEARINESS.
WRETCHED DAYS. WAKEFUL NIGHTS.

It means being "done up," "played out," "good for nothing," all the day and every day. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body and a starved brain; in short, it means ruined health and a broken-down system unless you root it out without delay.

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the standard remedy for indigestion biliousness, constipation, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels. Made from the extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, it has no equal as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy. This is the testimony of tens of thousands of persons whom it has cured after all other medicines had miserably failed.

## GIVES

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK, ENERGY TO THE LANGUID,
COMFORT TO THE DYSPEPTIC.

## GOOD DIGESTION TO ALL



# CONSUMPTION

## CATARRH. ASTHMA

AND ALL OTHER

## THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

Those suffering from any of these diseases, either in the incipient or advanced stages, generally, at this time of the year, experience the symptoms more acutely, the pains in the Chest are more frequent, or the Cold on the Lungs seems more difficult to obtain relief from.

If these symptoms, no mater however slight they may seem, are allowed to continue, the sufferer is taking the risk of developing a disease which in time may prove incurable, but if a remedy that has already proved its efficacy in the treatment of thousands of cases of Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, even in the advanced stage of the diseases, is applied, progress is not only checked, but the complaint itself is completely driven off.

Such a treatment as the one above described is that of Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, the Discoverer of a Cure for Consumption, which has been rigidly tested in England, America, and Australasia, and conclusively proved to be a cure for Asthma, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Troubles, and even cases of Consumption which had been pronounced hopeless of by friends and physicians alike, and in which change of had failed to produce any beneficial results.

All those who suffer from any affection of the Throat or Lungs may test the remedy free of cost by simply asking the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 62), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., to send a trial treatment. This will be immediately sent, carriage paid, absolutely free, and the enquirer incurs no liability to the company in any respect.

Do not wait if you have any symptoms which may lead to Consumption, but write to-day for the free trial, and Dr. Yonkerman's Booklet on the treatment of Lung Troubles, while yet you have time, and remember this treatment does not in any way interfere with your daily habits or occupation. —[Advt.]

# NATIONAL SHARE EXCHANGE

**£262,870** PAID TO CLIENTS ■ RESERVE FUND **£30,000.**

**We have now published in "John Bull" the following accounts of clients who, starting with £6 and upwards, have received the sums against their initials:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| W. C. ... ... ... ... £4,840 (Since increased to £5,600) | W. P. ... ... ... ... £321 |
| C. G. B. ... ... ... ... £944 | J. L. ... ... ... ... £683 |
| R. J. C. ... ... ... ... £936 | J. B. ... ... ... ... £515 |
| R. A. S. ... ... ... ... £593 | W. T. W. ... ... ... ... £563 |
| O. M. W. ... ... ... ... £279 | R. R. W. ... ... ... ... £411 |
| H. V. ... ... ... ... £243 | W. F. W. ... ... ... ... £443 |
| M. E. G. ... ... ... ... £344 | C. J. W. ... ... ... ... £1,028 |
| G. H. ... ... ... ... £391 | W. J. W. ... ... ... ... £378 |
| W. J. G. ... ... ... ... £317 | J. S. ... ... ... ... £1,075 |
| M. A. W. T. ... ... ... £373 | J. M. ... ... ... ... £403 |
| H. H. ... ... ... ... £874 | E. K. ... ... ... ... £123 |
| F G. ... ... ... ... ... £430 | G. T. G. ... ... ... ... £204 |
| J. W. ... ... ... ... £1,054 | G. H. G. ... ... ... ... £877 |
| W. T. ... ... .. ... £949 | J. H. ... ... ... ... £1128 |

**Below we publish for the first time the amounts paid to 3 other clients:—**

| Cheques. | L. P. E. | Amounts |
|---|---|---|
| 7,414 | .. | £52 10 0 |
| 7,779 | .. | 187 0 0 |
| 7,833 | .. | 20 0 0 |
| 8,078 | .. | 34 19 4 |
| 8,227 | .. | 8 15 0 |
| 8,252 | .. | 31 5 0 |
| 8,253 | .. | 20 19 2 |
| 8,647 | .. | 85 4 5 |
| 8,714 | .. | 65 0 0 |
| 9,069 | .. | 70 0 0 |
| 9,127 | .. | 70 0 0 |
| 9,153 | .. | 125 0 6 |
| 9,877 | .. | 98 10 0 |
| 11,469 | .. | 30 0 0 |
| 11,473 | .. | 17 10 0 |
| 12,140 | .. | 45 0 0 |
| 12,242 | .. | 50 0 0 |
| 12,295 | .. | 45 0 0 |
| 12,336 | .. | 40 0 0 |
| 15,543 | .. | 90 0 0 |
| | | £1,186 13 5 |

| Cheques. | F. S. | Amounts. |
|---|---|---|
| 8,033 | .. | 50 0 0 |
| 8,469 | .. | 75 0 0 |
| Carried forward | | £125 0 0 |

| Brought forward | | £125 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,915 | .. | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 9,284 | .. | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 9,374 | .. | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 9,910 | .. | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 10,137 | .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,163 | .. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,554 | .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,803 | .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,972 | .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,079 | .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,035 | .. | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,244 | .. | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,929 | .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 31,452 | .. | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| 31,547 | .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 12,188 | .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 12,274 | .. | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| 12,498 | .. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| C 22,060 | .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 855 | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | £1,061 | 2 | 6 |

| Cheques. | A. B. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 6,718 | .. | £41 2 6 |
| 6,797 | .. | 31 5 0 |
| Carried forward | | £72 7 6 |

| Brought forward | | £72 | 7 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,832 | .. | 57 | 10 | 0 |
| 6,926 | .. | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| 7,104 | .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,298 | .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,326 | .. | 77 | 10 | 0 |
| 7,500 | .. | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| 7,642 | .. | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| 7,697 | .. | 23 | 0 | 9 |
| 7,750 | .. | 43 | 15 | 0 |
| 8,073 | .. | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| 9,768 | .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,344 | .. | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| 10,466 | .. | 47 | 9 | 8 |
| 10,811 | .. | 16 | 11 | 6 |
| 11,354 | .. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,516 | .. | 44 | 15 | 0 |
| 11,518 | .. | 54 | 15 | 0 |
| 11,519 | .. | 46 | 5 | 0 |
| 11,641 | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 11,837 | .. | 46 | 5 | 0 |
| 31,461 | .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 20,922 | .. | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| 417 | .. | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| C 63,390 | .. | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| C 54,940 | .. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,711 | .. | 16 | 5 | 0 |
| Carried forward | | £984 | 15 | 2 |

| Brought forward | | £984 | 15 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,303 | .. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,450 | .. | 31 | 5 | 0 |
| 2,656 | .. | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,686 | — | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,718 | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,113 | .. | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,230 | .. | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| 3,383 | .. | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| 3,554 | .. | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| 3,582 | .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 3,640 | .. | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| 3,862 | .. | 82 | 10 | 0 |
| 3,883 | .. | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,101 | .. | 77 | 10 | 0 |
| 4,350 | .. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,358 | .. | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| 4,440 | .. | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,615 | .. | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 5,078 | .. | 179 | 3 | 4 |
| 2,935 | .. | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| 5,450 | .. | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,566 | .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,182 | .. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,955 | .. | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,282 | .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,331 | — | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| Total | | £2,155 | 15 | 3 |

**The above sums, were made by clients starting with £6 and upwards in a few weeks.**

"JOHN BULL" (Feb. 9) in one out of three notices says, *"If you win, you will be paid."*

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# JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By Verax.

**MANY THANKS TO MY READERS FOR KINDLY WELCOME—A FEW SUCCESSFUL RECOMMENDATIONS.**

I do not, of course, know how many of the readers of JOHN BULL have felt interested in my first financial article in these columns last week, but to judge from the exceedingly large number of letters which have been showered upon me, a great many have so honoured me. I have also to thank those who wrote kindly welcoming me, and I am glad to have heard from many of my former readers of, say, ten years ago. If I am unable to reply to-day to all the latest enquiries that have reached me, I feel sure that my readers will have a little patience, but they will find that as far as possible I have covered most of the more important enquiries relating to stocks and shares in to-day's comments. I am glad, too, that my first appearance on the scene has proved fairly successful, in that various securities which I singled out for purchase have promptly advanced in price. Thus, Canadian Pacifics are up five points, the rubber shares which I mentioned have all improved, and so have Chartered and Tanks, for which I said a good word amongst Rhodesians. The only Jungle Mines I referred to (Prestea Block "A") were also the only shares in that section which improved on Thursday, while all the Egyptian stocks mentioned as suitable for speculative purchase have also appreciated. The upward movement in all these stocks will be further accentuated, as it is based upon intrinsic merits, and there is no denying that the speculative spirit is abroad, even though we are on the eve of a dissolution of Parliament and of a General Election, and in the face of an intense dislike of the Budget in all City circles. Amongst my correspondence there are many inquiries for a selection of securities yielding a return of from 4 per cent. upwards, but with the express stipulation that they are to be "non-British." In order to meet this demand, I am giving some tables of Foreign Government and Railway stocks, from which, intermixed with dividend-paying Kaffir shares mentioned in this and in last week's article, ideal selections can be made with reasonable safety. On the other hand, I am still of opinion that American Rails should be left severely alone, as particularly dangerous gambling counters, in which speculators may be badly hurt, especially in view of dearer money now close at hand, and that Home Rails and gilt-edged Home Government Stocks, from Consols downwards, should be passed by for the present, the more so as a number of new foreign loans, Turkish, Bulgarian, Argentine, a French lottery loan, etc., are on the eve of issue, which will divert the investment demand from lower yielding securities.

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INVESTORS RUNNING AFTER FOREIGNERS—WHAT TO BUY AND WHAT NOT TO BUY.—PERUS AS A LOCK-UP.

There are fashions on the Stock Exchange, as well as elsewhere. Just now investors are running after Foreign Government securities, to the detriment of business in Home securities. While the former have the advantage of higher yields, they do not possess the same status as the latter, and a good deal of discrimination is, therefore, necessary. For instance, I should not care to load myself up with either Spanish or Turkish, while Russian securities have to be specially safeguarded in order to prevent them from receiving the unpleasant attention of the Bears. In fact, the movement, as far as the Continental division is concerned, has been almost overdone, and as most of these countries are continually trying to raise the wind, there is always the prospect of batches of new stocks being created, which have to be offered on advantageous terms in order to attract subscriptions, and often result in the sales of old securities in order to go into the new. Under the circumstances, it would be advisable to leave these alone, and to confine one's attention to the issues of the newer and more progressive countries. But it is no use saying that one should invest in Japanese, Argentines, Chilians, etc., without particularising the stocks which are the most marketable amongst them. A list of such stocks is subjoined herewith, and tells its own tale:—

| NAME. | INTEREST PER CENT. | HIGHEST 1905-6. | PRESENT PRICE. | YIELD P.C PER ANNUM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d |
| Argentine, 1886-7 .. .. | .. 5 | .. 101½ | .. 105 | .. 4 15 3 |
| Do. Buenos Ayres Water | .. 5 | .. 104½ | .. 104 | .. 4 16 3 |
| Brazilian West of Minas .. | .. 5 | .. 103 | .. 99 | .. 5 1 0 |
| Do. Rescission .. .. | .. 4 | .. 91½ | .. 87 | .. 4 12 0 |
| Chilian, 1886 .. .. | .. 4½ | .. 99½ | .. 96 | .. 4 13 9 |
| Japanese 1905 Sterling .. | .. 4 | .. 90½ | .. 91¼ | .. 4 7 9 |
| Do. 1st Series .. .. | .. 4½ | .. 99½ | .. 98½ | .. 4 11 5 |
| San Paulo Treasury Bonds | .. 5 | .. — | .. 100½ | .. 4 19 3 |

The "Bull" points for Japanese are many, not the least important being the remarkable recovery disclosed by the August trade returns, showing for the first time for a long while an excess of exports over imports, amounting to 4½ million yen. Moreover, there is always the likelihood of an early Unification of the Japanese External Debt to conjure with. As regards the South American division, the warning issued by the Argentine National Minister of Finance, against indiscriminate investments in the various Provincial loans should be taken to heart by investors, and should also tend to raise the status of the National issues, of which a couple of the most marketable are contained in the above list. The Brazilian group looks cheap, considering the excellent progress of this country, and the impetus which is being given to its further development by the new Government. Chilian loans deservedly retain their title as the Consols of the South American market, the Republic never having defaulted. Upon the whole, a yield of 4½ to over 5 per cent. per annum, such as is obtainable in the above-mentioned stocks, is not to be sneezed at, especially as these contain all the elements of a further capital appreciation. Perus are not included in the above list, owing to their more speculative character, but those who buy Peruvian Corporation Preference now at under 35, but preferably on reactions, and lock the same away for some time, should do well eventually.

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FOREIGN RAILWAY POSITION, OPPORTUNITIES IN ARGENTINES, BRAZILIANS, AND MEXICANS.

To a good many people, Railway stocks are more attractive than Government securities, as, despite their speculative flavour, they offer greater opportunities in the way of increased dividends. The present being the dividend period is a particularly suitable time for discussing the merits of the respective railway groups. Here a wide range is offered to the investor. Those who place safety before yield can find their wants satisfied in the various Debenture issues. Then come the Preferences, which are also good of their kind; and finally the Ordinary stocks. I deal only with the reputable undertakings, and leave the more doubtful concerns out of the question. For some time past Argentine Rails have been under a cloud, but the break-up of the drought has worked wonders for this market, which is now gradually coming to its own again. Good yields are also offered by the premier railways of Brazil and Chili, and that there should be no mistake about my views I place the same in concrete form by submitting the following little table to the consideration of readers seeking improving investments:—

| NAME. | DIVIDEND PER CENT. PER ANN. | HIGHEST 1905-6. | PRESENT PRICE | YIELD PER CENT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d |
| Antofagasta (Chili) Def. .. | .. 7½ | .. 180½ | .. 127 | .. 5 18 0 |
| Buenos Ayres Gt. Sth. Ord. | .. 7 | .. 148½ | .. 127½ | .. 5 9 9 |
| Do. Western Ord. .. | .. 7 | .. 142½ | .. 132 | .. 5 6 0 |
| Central Argentine Ord. .. | .. 5½ | .. 120½ | .. 106 | .. 5 3 9 |
| Mexican Rly. 2nd Pref. .. | .. 3 (a) | .. 93½ | .. 80 | .. 3 15 0 |
| San Paulo (Braz.) Ord. .. | .. 13 | .. 220 | .. 211 | .. 6 3 3 |

(a) Total dividend 1909 estimated 3 per cent.

Reverting to the Argentine group, the maintenance of the Buenos Ayres and Great Southern and Buenos Ayres Western dividends shows that the Directors of these companies have no fear about the future, while the fact that the last mentioned proposes to raise a further £2,000,000 of capital also indicates that the field for employment of capital in Argentina, and especially in the way of railway construction, is as profitable as ever. The San Paulo did not do quite so well during the past half-year, but has been able to easily maintain its dividend, with a substantial sum to spare. The Antofagasta has yet to declare its dividend, but in this case also the distribution should at least prove unchanged. The Mexican dividend announcement fulfilled expectations, and illustrated in a striking manner the advantages secured by the substitution of oil fuel for coal. I estimate that the dividend on the Second Preference for the whole year 1909 should amount to at least 3 per cent. Otherwise, the stock has now reached a sufficiently high level, unless there really is something in the rumour, which is every now and again revived, of an arrangement between the Company and the Mexican Government. Above all, there is the fact that most of the above stocks are at present obtainable much below the high-water mark reached in 1905-6, opening a fascinating vista of a gradual appreciation in capital value.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC AND CANADIAN LAND SHARES.

I made in last week's issue the emphatic statement that there was every prospect of *Canadian Pacifics* reaching higher prices, in view of the remarkable prosperity of the Dominion. They were then quoted 189¾ x.d., and now they have advanced to 194 x.d. It is pretty certain, moreover, that they will experience a further important advance, and the latest information is most important, as, to speak in the words of the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*, one of the most remarkable land transactions in the history of Western Canada has just been carried through, which will bring a huge profit to the *Canadian Pacific*. That company is the

owner of very large territories along its line, and has for years been selling the same at rising prices. It has also for some years been irrigating three million acres of land east and south of Calgary, the work on one million acres having been completed. The company has now sold to an American syndicate 965,000 acres of these lands, and although it has naturally had to spend large amounts on the irrigation, the price (which has not been disclosed) will doubtless leave a huge profit, as last year the average price per acre realised for the various land sales was 13½ dollars. By the way, the remaining two million acres have also been applied for by the same syndicate, to be taken over as soon as the work is completed. Added to the remarkable traffic increases of the road, these transactions create a unique position. Other Canadian land shares are, of course, also on the up-grade and *Hudson's Bays*, as well as other land shares, have been improving, as will be gathered from the following little table, showing the movement of prices during the week, and the yield of leading Canadian stocks:—

| Name. | Divident Per Cent. Per Ann. | Price Sept. 27, 1909. | Present Price. | Yield Per Cent per Ann. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific .. .. | 7 .. | 189½ .. | 194xd (c) .. | 3 12 3 |
| Grand Trunk 3rd Prefs. .. | 3 (a) .. | 58½ .. | 58½ .. | 5 2 6 |
| Temiscouata Inc. Bonds .. | 1½ (a) .. | 31½ .. | 31½ .. | 4 15 3 |
| Minn. St. P., Marie Com. .. | 6 .. | 148 .. | 146xd .. | 4 2 3 |
| Can. Gen. Electric Com. .. | 7 .. | 124 .. | 123 .. | 5 13 9 |
| Calgary & Edmonton Land (10s.) | 65 .. | 1 9-16 .. | 1⅝ .. (b) | 80 0 0 |
| Hudson's Bay .. .. | 25 .. | 92½ .. | 96½ .. | 2 11 6 |
| British American Land "A" | 125 .. | 14 .. | 14 .. | 8 6 9 |
| Canada Company .. .. | 500 .. | 89 .. | 89 .. | 4 13 9 |
| Trust & Loan of Canada (£5) .. | 8 .. | 6 .. | 6 .. | 6 8 0 |

(a) Estimated for 1909.
(b) Not including allowance for reduction of Assets.
(c) Equal to 197½ cum. div.

The *Hudson's Bay Company* has also made big sales of land, much larger than last year, and for the quarter ending September 30th, the sales amounted to 20,900 acres for £51,900, as compared with 5,400 acres for £12,600 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Under these circumstances, further very important profits from land sales may be looked for by the *Hudson's Bay Company*, and the yield will, of course, rise with the increase of dividends.

### More Dividend-paying Kaffirs for Investment.

The market for Kaffir Gold shares has been less active this week than that for Rhodesians, for which an increasing demand has sprung up, but a modest business has also been passing in the Kaffir Circus, and, after a temporary reaction, chiefly on sales in connection with the settlement on the Paris Bourse, prices are looking up again. The time for an active movement has undoubtedly arrived, and the signal may be given at any time by some of the leading South African houses. Just now *Cons. Goldfields* is the most freely-moving share, having large interests, not only in Kaffirs, but also in Rhodesians and West Africans. After declining to 6¾, the shares are up again at 6 11-16. *Rand Mines* are comparatively quiet at 9 ⅞, while the high-class dividend-paying mines have been firm, being supported by a steady stream of investment buying. Nor is it easy to find more attractive stocks for investors requiring handsome interest combined with reasonable safety. Last week I mentioned eight leading gold mines, with estimated length of life and yield, and at the request of certain readers of JOHN BULL, I herewith give an alternative table of seven other dividend-paying mines:—

| Name. | Dividend Per Cent. Per Ann. | Estimated Life Years. | Price. | Yield Per Cent (a) £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durban Roodepoort .. .. | 40 .. | 9 .. | 8¾ .. | 13 18 3 |
| Knights Deep .. .. | 40 .. | 11 .. | 3⅝ .. | 12 16 0 |
| New Kleinfontein .. .. | 25 .. | 25 .. | 2 .. | 10 0 0 |
| Robinson Gold (£5) .. .. | 30 .. | 9 .. | 10 .. | 14 5 9 |
| Roodepoort United M.R. .. | 20 .. | 30 .. | 3½ .. | 6 8 0 |
| Rose Deep .. .. | 50 .. | 19 .. | 4¾ .. | 10 5 0 |
| Van Ryn .. .. .. | 45 .. | 14 .. | 4¾ .. | 10 0 0 |

(a) No allowance is made for estimated length of life.

I may mention that the calculation is based on the last half-yearly dividends, which should be at least maintained. One of the most attractive is the *New Kleinfontein*. The *Robinson Gold* is one of the richest mines on the Rand, and the only drawback is the comparatively short life, but the yield is high, and there are ever-recurring rumours that eventually an amalgamation with the *Ferreira* and *Ferreira Deep* will come about. Another rumoured Rand amalgamation is that of the *Village Main Reef* and the *Village Deep*. The *Rose Deep* is absorbing the *Glen Deep*, which has an estimated life of thirty years, and it is stated that the amalgamated company will pay the same dividends as the *Rose Deep* does at present. The *Van Ryn* is a very good investment, and the *Roodeport United* is very progressive.

### Effect of the Selati Railway Extension.

Much interest centres in the new lines of railway sanctioned by the Transvaal Government. The principal line now under construction is the Selati Railway extension, which traverses some fifteen miles of the large estate in the Murchison district owned by the *Harmony Proprietary Company*, and has its terminus located in "Berlin." This latter important event affects the Berlin Proprietary Mines, Limited, which already owns the mynpacht of 1,200 acres, and has the option of acquiring the freehold of the whole farm embracing some 6,000 acres. It is now proposed to obtain the Government sanction to the laying out of a township area surrounding the railway terminus. Berlin originally attracted attention, however, owing to the rich discoveries of gold and iron ore. The property has been systematically prospected by such well-known mining engineers as Messrs. Harold Fletcher, C. T. Mitchell, and Percy E. Adams, all of whom speak highly of its value, and phenomenal discoveries of rich gold quartz were made in the course of these operations. Several series of gold reefs have been located, and now that the railway communication is assured, development will be proceeded with, and large profits should accrue from the ultimate flotation of gold mining companies to work the reefs in different portions of the property. The capital is moderate, there being 120,000 shares issued, and 30,000 in reserve and available for additional working capital when required, whilst the market quotation of 1⅝ for the £1 fully paid shares leaves room for a substantial rise.

### Rhodesians Animated—Chartered in Favour—Some Very Dear and Some Very Cheap Mines.

Rhodesians have had the lion's share of the business in South Africans during the week, and it appears that French operators have been strongly attracted by the favourable developments in various parts of Rhodesia, and large options have been entered into for Paris account. 7s. was paid for the put and call for the end of December, and 10s. to the end of March, while local operators here gave 5-32 for the call to the end of December. These transactions point to coming animated dealings, and Chartered are already up at 2. Tankanyika are up at 6 9-16, and look like going better, but the gamble in Giants and in Globe and Phœnix is going on merrily. The former have been further pushed up to 6⅜, altogether on future prospects, while the actual gold output for the first eight months shows a decrease of £45,335 against 1908. Enterprise shares have similarly been rushed up to 4 11-16 on what would appear altogether inadequate grounds, but Globe and Phœnix are resting at 5½, which is, indeed, quite high enough. I have received the following communication with regard to one of the low-priced Rhodesians, the *London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company*:—

> With reference to your remarks on Giant shares and the excessive rigging that is going on, I may call your attention also to the London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company, which comes from the same stable and seems to be a kind of relief fund. I have just turned up the prospectus which was advertised on the 17th May last. Here it may be as well to state that the public shared my unfavourable view of the scheme and that the underwriters were "landed" with a very heavy allotment, about 65 per cent. it was stated at the time. The position was therefore one easy to deal with. The vendors and their friends, the underwriters, had only to pool their shares, get hold of something fashionable to cable and write about, "rig" the price of the shares in the market, and hey presto, the public who refused to be gulled by the prospectus, would promptly fall victims to a market "rig" and buy the shares at fifty per cent. premium or more. And it was so. Options over some claims in the fashionable Abercorn district were secured, cables were received, and puffs freely circulated, while the shares from 3-16ths discount when 10s. paid have been manipulated until they are now quoted over 10s. premium, 15s. paid with the final call of 5s. due 15th October. There is no need to sympathise with any one who may be so foolish as to buy the shares of this absurdly over-priced Rhodesian, and you will do well to advise any of your readers who subscribed for shares to sell them now, and thus secure a splendid profit at the cost of the market riggers and their friends.

I trust that my readers will act upon this very sound advice. But as some enquirers wish to know which "low-priced shares in companies whose capital has been severely cut down in recent re-constructions," I had in my mind as worthy of attention, I may as well state that the Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia 5s. shares which have just risen to 8s., and Rhodesia Consol 10s. shares, 7s. 6d. paid, at 4s. are cases in point. Eldorado Banket shares have been benefited by the issue of new shares at 2½ to the shareholders, for whom thus a bonus is provided, as the market price is 3½ ex. rts. Rhodesian Banket are rather dull at 2¾, but, in my opinion, these Banket properties and the newly discovered Banket Goldfield in the Abercorn district will do more for Rhodesia than all the Giants, Enterprises, etc.

### Jungles and Other Mines—Copper Outlook Gloomy—Rio Tinto Dividend Rumours.

Jungle Mines (West Africans), although freely supported, do not yet show any particular life, and a boom is hardly likely, while Mr. Edmund Davis is staying in Venice. His re-appearance in London will probably synchronise with a revival. I mentioned Prestea Block "A" and Prestea Mines, last week, as these will benefit most by the extension of the Government railway, the completion of which may be announced any day. Other promising shares are Gold Coast Amalgamated, Fanti Consols, Taquah Exploration, etc. In West Australians, Golden Horseshoe alone appear to be moving just now, and Barrier Mines have turned dull again. The pertinacity with which the American Copper operators are trying to raise the price of the metal and of copper mines is worthy of a better cause. Stocks in the United States are mounting up heavily, while the visible supply of the metal for Europe on the 1st inst. has again gone up 3,464 tons to 93,851 tons, against 50,277 tons on October 1st, 1908, and 12,138 tons in 1907. Then, again, a huge reinforcement of altogether new supplies from Northern Rhodesia and Katanga, as a result of the extension of the railway, will soon have to be faced. Respecting Rio Tintos, now quoted 77⅛, unfavourable dividend rumours are current, but as the announcement is close at hand, I do not wish to prophecy. By the way, after all the prominence given to favourable reports concerning the Great Fitzroy Copper Mine in Queensland, it is disappointing, especially to the shareholders, to find that the profit from July 17th, 1908 to June 30th, 1909, was only £12,187, nearly all of which has been written off construction and development account. It is a case of *Parturiunt montes*. And this with an issued capital of £375,000 shares of £1 each. Surely these shares are over-valued at 1½.

### A Further Rise in Rubber Shares—Will the Upward Movement Last?—Shares to Buy.

Prices of Rubber Producing Shares have again advanced during the week, and the shares which I singled out last week for speculative investments have all advanced, Cicely Ordinary gaining ⅛ at 11¾ x.d., while United Serdangs are quoted 3 13-16 x.r., and Linggis have risen 3d. to 24s. 6d. x.d., Jugra Lands 2s. to 28s 6d., Straits Bertam to 35s., Jong Landor 6s. to 6s. 6d. remium. Most of these are, according to market opinion, still attractive, although United Serdang may be high enough, and it may be advisable not to follow Linggi too far, as according to some insiders, the directors have acted very injudiciously in disposing of certain properties. On the other hand the following are still considered by a leading market authority, whose opinion I have sought, at relatively moderate price and likely to rise:—Tandjong £1 shares, 16s. paid, at 1½ premium; Glen Bervie, £1 shares, 12s. 6d. paid, at ½ premium; Castlefield, £1 shares, fully paid at 2 11-16-13-16 premium; North Hummocks, £1 shares, 12s. paid, at 1⅝ premium, and Sumatra Para, £1 shares fully paid, at 3 7-16. Henriguez Estates have firmed up at 44s. on the meeting held on Saturday, at which the resolution for dividing the £1 shares into 10 shares of 2s. each was unanimously carried. With regard to the outlook for rubber, which rose at one time to 9s. 2d. for fine hard Para, reacting to 8s. 10d. against 8s. 11d. a week ago, there is no possibility of the new supplies of Plantation Rubber smashing the market, as what is coming from Malaya and the East generally is well known, and the largest producer, the Malay States only shipped 1,634 tons in 1908, while the exports for eight months (January to August) amounted to $3,500,000, as compared with $2,000,000 in the corresponding period last year. But any unexpectedly large shipment from Brazil might knock the price of rubber down, say 1s. to 1s. 6d., although there is, so far, no evidence of any further increase in the supplies of Brazilian rubber. The whole question, of course, is one of the relation of supply to demand.

### A Word about Premium Bonds.

The touts, chiefly hailing from Paris, who are pestering the public with circulars extolling Premium Bonds as a sure road to extravagant fortune, have become exceedingly active again, especially in the South African and Australian Colonies, India, etc. I have no objection to these bonds in themselves, the system being correctly carried out by various foreign Governments and municipalities for the benefit of investors or speculators, who prefer to a rate of interest of, say, 4 per cent. a very small or no interest with the chance of drawing prizes. Personally, I should prefer the higher interest, but there is no accounting for taste, and I suppose there is a fascination about the lottery connected with the bonds. Unfortunately, the touts are mostly doubtful persons masquerading under high-sounding names, while others are notorious for charging prices far above the market value either for individual bonds or so-called "combinations." I have a booklet from one of these firms before me, in which all the quotations are above market price, from Corporation of Antwerp 1903 Premium Bonds at £4 10s. (market price £3 18s.) to Congo Free State Bonds at £5 10s. (market price £3 13s. 6d.), Panama Canal Bonds at £8 (market price £4 18s.), Corporation of Ghent Bonds at £4 (market price £3 6s. 6d.), Hungarian Foncier Bonds £15 (market price £10), etc. This is pure swindling, and it is obviously most important that purchasers of these bonds should not pay more than redemption value or else they are at once confronted with a loss of capital. If any readers of John Bull have been cheated in this way, they had better send me particulars, and in any case they should deal only with a respectable firm of foreign bankers and not with these circularising sharks.

### The Rise in Egyptian Securities.

I explained at length last week that the sharp rise in cotton is greatly benefiting Egypt with her enormous crop of that valuable staple article, and the large shipments of gold for that destination are now drawing special attention to the matter. The shares which I mentioned last week as of speculative interest have all advanced, the rise being 4s. in Egyptian Delta, 6d. in Daira Saneih and New Egyptians, 9d. in United Egyptians. The following table will show the amounts in leading stocks of this class during the week:—

| | Denom. Shares. | Price Sept. 27. | Present Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aboukir .. .. .. .. | £1 .. | 1 13-16 .. | 2 |
| Daira Saneih Ord. .. .. | 5 .. | 13s. 3d.0 .. | 13s. od. |
| Delta Land and Investment | 1 .. | 34s. 6d. .. | 39s. d. |
| Egypt Delta Light Rlys. Pref. | 10 .. | 10½ .. | 10⅞ |
| Egyptian Estates .. .. | 1 .. | 5s. .. | 5s. |
| Do. Invest. and Agency | 1 .. | 14s. 9d. .. | 16s. 6d. |
| Do. Land and Gen. Trust | 1 .. | 8s. .. | 9s. 6d. |
| Do. Markets .. .. | 1 .. | 22s. .. | 25s. 6d. |
| Khedivial Mail S.S. Pref. .. | 5 .. | 3¾ .. | 4¼ |
| New Egyptian .. .. .. | 1 .. | 13s. 3d. .. | 16s. 6d. |
| Salt and Soda .. .. .. | 1 .. | 20s. .. | 22s. |
| Sidi Salem .. .. .. | 4 .. | 2⅛ .. | 2⅜ |
| United Egyptian .. .. | 1 .. | 8s. 9d. .. | 9s. 9d. |
| Union Fonciere d'Egypte .. | 5 .. | 4⅜ .. | 4⅝ |

Pressure of space does not permit a discussion of the merits of these securities to-day, but I propose to return to the subject next week. I may, however, quote from Sir John Gorst's report, dated May, 1909, as follows:—In times both of great prosperity and great adversity, one of the chief characteristics of the business world in Oriental countries is to take exaggerated views of the situation, and Egypt has shown itself no exception to this rule. . . . My own opinion is that the lowest point has been touched, and that from now onwards the business interests of the country will slowly but surely advance until they reach their former prosperous condition.


**JOHN BULL, LIMITED,**

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the above Company will be closed from Monday the 11th to Monday the 18th of October inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants upon the 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares for the half-year ending September 29th, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
Coles L. Harris,
Secretary.

**FARROW'S BANK.**

This institution continues to make remarkable progress. We recently visited its Head Offices, No. 1, Cheapside, London, and were struck by the activity and enterprise apparent in all departments. Farrow's looks like developing into a serious rival to the Birkbeck.

**"MACPHERSON, BRADY AND CO."**

We warn our readers against the impudent rascals who, imitating the stationery of the National Share Exchange, are issuing circulars soliciting subscriptions to a "Triple Profit Deal," and "guaranteeing both capital and profit." We observe the telegraphic address of the firm is "Multifacio," which being interpreted, means "I make much"—a refreshing candour on the part of people who stick to all that comes into their maws.

**A SILENT "ASSETS" COMPANY.**

What has become of the Company formed about 1899 to take over the assets of the Union Bank of Spain and England; isn't it about time that the liquidators of the Bank enlightened the shareholders as to the present position of affairs?

# JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

*Information will be readily supplied to readers of* JOHN BULL *on the following conditions :—*

(1) *Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor,* JOHN BULL, *2, Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.*

(2) *Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials, to which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.*

(3) *Replies are only made in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter. Communications received after Saturday cannot be dealt with in the current issue of the paper.*

(4) *Under no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.*

(5) *If inquirers wish it, the address of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, for transacting business, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.*

## FINANCIAL ENQUIRIES.

*G.G.W.*—(1) I think you will do well to put your £400 into South African Mines, as you propose, and you cannot do better than spread the money over the eight dividend-paying Kaffir Mines mentioned in last week's issue, which gives the life and the yield. You will get more than 5 per cent. net out of these, and there is practically no risk. (2) My list is preferable to yours. (3) There is nothing against "A" or "B," but it will be advisable to steer clear of some of the Japanese Municipal investments, such as "C" and "D," and "E" and "F" are not flourishing. *G.—Natal Bank* shares are all right, but I should prefer Standard Bank of South Africa, which are more progressive. (II) All the South African banks are improving. *Simplex* (India).—My view of London Electrobus Company is unfavourable. It is impossible to run electric 'buses at present profitably. (1) No. (2) No. (3) Perhaps. *Subscriber* (South Shields).—Nothing is known with regard to this firm on the Stock Exchange, which is not an established limited company, and I am unable to give you the information. *P.F.D.* (Nottingham.)—Hold your Chartered Trusts. They will go up with Chartered, if you can hold them long enough. *Junior Steward.*—It certainly is not wise to lock up so large a sum in Mersey Dock bonds. (1) No catch. (2) You can invest the £6,000 better and safer. (3) I must know what yield you require. (4) No doubt. Fishguard will interfere with the Mersey Dock Board. *Novice.*—Bank of England stock is a good investment, yielding the amount you mention, and in view of the prospect of money rising in value, it should rather improve than react, but you will have to buy the stock through a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange, and if you have not got one, I shall be pleased to send you the name of such. You can also get 3½ to 3¾ per cent. in Colonial Government stocks, which are not likely to react. *J.H.D.*—Instead of depositing this money with a second-rate bank, why don't you buy a sound security for it, which I shall be pleased to mention to you? I cannot reply by letter. *W.E.W.*—South Durban Steel and Iron Ordinary are very likely to go better with improving trade condition, but you will have to exercise some patience. *Norse* (Birmingham).—I should think it would be preferable to invest the money in sound securities, even if the yield is only moderate. I shall be pleased to give you a list, if you will state what interest you require. *Montagu.*—It is never advisable to buy mining shares after a big rise. Camp Birds seem to be doing well, but you can do as well in other shares, which have not risen so much. *Cymric.*—I am sorry to hear that you lost through the failure of one of the outside brokers. Do not make the mistake of getting into the hands of another bad one, but deal through a member of the Stock Exchange. I am quite prepared to name a respectable firm to you. Impossible to say yet when the shares mentioned by you will improve. *Anxious* (Kensington).—If you want a perfectly safe investment for your £100, you had better put it in Colonial Government Inscribed Stock, yielding about 3¼ per cent. *Status of Firm* (Safety).—I cannot undertake to advise on the safety of outside brokers. *Afros.*—A fair gamble, but no particular catch. You will find what you want in my article. *Nemo* (Staffs.).—I do not advise the purchase of these mining shares. *J.D.I.*—I am loth to advise your selling at a loss, and there is a fair chance of their recovery. *W.B.*—If the £200 is the whole amount of your savings, leave £100 in the Savings Bank, and do not, on any account, buy Consols, which are falling in value. You might select some Kaffir dividend-paying shares from to-day's little table for the other £100, which are quite safe, and give you a good return. *J.S.S.*—(1) I cannot undertake to advise you on the safety of outside brokers. (2) I do not like these bonds. *Chance.*—(1) By all means, hold Chartered for a further rise. (2) I do not advise these West Africans. If you want to buy West Africans, select some such share as Prestea Block "A," or Prestea Mines. (3) Hold Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia. They stand at 8s. (4) Leave these alone. *Bullite.*—(1) Hold your shares, but do not buy any more. You can do better elsewhere. (2) The position of Myall's Peak Hills is very doubtful. Next week I propose to deal with some low-priced shares. *A.W.*—Outside brokers of doubtful reputation. Leave them alone. *B.G.*—You had better send the prospectus in question. I think your client has been victimised. *D.R.*—No. The mine just now is developing badly, and you can do better in other shares mentioned in my article. *A.T.*—The London General Omnibus Company is doing extremely badly. Sell your Preference shares at once. *W.P.* (Nottingham).—If you will send a stamped and addressed envelope I will forward name of a London firm of foreign bankers who make a speciality of Premium Bonds. See paragraph in to-day's article. *F.T.*—You must know that the Brewery Company is about to be reorganised, and you must be patient. *Great Cobar North.*—There is no market for these shares. You ought never to have bought them. The Kaffir market should recover. *H.F.B.*—You should write to the Official Receiver and explain the circumstances, and refuse to have anything more to do with the matter. Mr. C. H. James, the secretary, is responsible. *Miner*—The May Cons. (Goerz group) has only a very short life. Instead of putting your £500 into this, you should make your selection from last week's little table of Rand dividend-payers, which is followed by another one to-day, spreading the amount over, say, five different mines. *D.G.* (Southsea).—I have received no complaint against these people, but I cannot guarantee the safety of outside brokers. *Sailor.*—Japanese stock will give you the return you want. You will see all about it in to-day's article. You can get up to 3¾ per cent. in Colonial Government stock if that suits you better. *Anxious* (Falkirk).—(1) Leave these shares alone. (2) Yes, Knight Central are a good Kaffir share. (3) Zinc Corporation are doing better now. (4) No catch. You can find what you want in to-day's article. *Axis* (Warrington).—This is an unsuccessful company, and the new electric lamp is similar to various others now in the market. Leave the shares alone. *Scotty.*—Have nothing to do with the Paris firm of Premium Bond pushers, and see paragraph in to-day's article. *Simplex* (Edinburgh).—There is no reason for selling your Brewery debentures, the interest on which is being met regularly, and matters may happen in legislation which may, to some extent, resuscitate Brewery stocks generally. *F.C.* (Caerleon).—I do not recommend purchase of F.I.A.T. Motor Cab shares. With regard to the other matter, why do you not deal through a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange, in which case you would not make these unpleasant experiences.

## INSURANCE ENQUIRIES.

*Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 67, Long Acre, W.C.*

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK ACCIDENT INDEMNITY SOCIETY.—SHARES (Liverpool).—It depends upon the price at which you can get the shares. The society is, as you no doubt know, controlled by the Essex and Suffolk Assurance Society. It was established in 1907, and is worked in conjunction with that office

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—S. M. (Sunderland).—It is an office of very high standing.

TWO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—F. H. (Rochdale).—Our advice to you is not to insure in either of the companies you name.

POST OFFICE ANNUITY.—WORKMAN (Wolverhampton).—Of course it is safe. It has the Government guarantee behind it.

THE CITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.—PROSPECTUS.—It has always been well understood that a purely house purchase certificate does not cover life assurance, and that the benefit in the event of death is the return of all the premiums paid, together with interest thereon at a per cent. and the commuted value of any vested bonus additions to the certificate. It is not correct to say that all mortgages granted by the company carry a life policy, as a matter of course. If the benefit of life assurance is required, this can only be secured by the borrower holding a policy of life assurance equal to the amount of his loan, so that in the event of his death the policy monies may be applied to the discharge of the loan, the deeds thereafter being handed over to the legal representatives, free of any mortgage charge or encumbrance.

TWO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—JOSTAR (Brighton).—The U.K.T. is a first-class office, and gives better terms to abstainers than to non-abstainers, consequently it is a class office. It oringinally started business for teetotalers only, but not getting sufficient had to allow the general public in. A 25 year endowment with them for a teetotaler would realise perhaps a small amount more than one from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The premium is, however, higher, but even with this we are inclined to think the return at the end of 25 years with them would be slightly larger. Their bonus, however, is every five years, that of the Mutual Life is annual, so the policy-holder can only deal with his bonus with the U.K.T. once in five years, whereas with the Mutual Life he can deal with it each year. Again, the guarantees and options and surrenders embodied in the Mutual Life policy are much more advantageous, as, for instance, suppose age 23 at the end of ten years could not continue the premiums, he would have received up till that time ten annual bonuses. He could then have his £500 policy kept in force for the remaining 15 years without paying any further premiums, and in the event of his decease the £500 would be paid without deduction, but if he survived the 15 years he personally would have a cash payment of £166. If the policy were kept in force for 15 years he would have had 15 bonuses, and the policy would then run for the remaining 10 years for the full amount, and if death did not occur he would then have £300 payable to himself. We should recommend in a case like yours dividing the policy, *i.e.*, £250 in each company, and so getting the advantage of being a teetotaler and also getting the advantage of the Mutual Life conditions and guarantees. M. D. (Bexhill-on-Sea).—Ditto.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—D. M. (Glasgow).—We understand from the company that a paid-up certificate was duly issued on the 28th ult. and forwarded to you through the Iasgow office. The substance of your complaint is therefore removed. We return your papers. H.O. (Sheffield.—We have gone through your papers very carefully, and we return them under cover. So far as we can gather the delay has been due to the reorganisation of the company, and if you want the house you would, as it seems to us, be foolish not to go through with the transaction now that the company are in a position to complete. J. M. McD. (Aberdeen).—We think the amalgamation will be to the benefit of policy holders in the Manchester company.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COLLECTING SOCIETY.—W. L. M. (Plymouth).—We know nothing about it.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—J. H. M. (Chorley).—Yes.

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS OF CANADA-LEGALITE.—There is no connection. We do not recommend you to join it.

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—L. C. M. (Dalston).—Yes, it is certainly in the front rank of insurance companies. Founded 70 years ago it offers its policy-holders exceptional security. Four-fifths of the profits are divisible amongst the assured in the participating section. The policies are immediately interested in the profits, but the insured incur no liability in consequence of sharing in them. Second-class lives are accepted at commensurate rates, and instead of charging an extra premium the company accepts the ordinary premium charging a debt upon the policy to cover the extra risk involved, such debt being annually reduced, so that should the insurer survive the full average term of life it will be extinguished.

ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—IRONMONGER (Halifax).—In our judgment the amalgamation of this company with the Law Guarantee Crown Insurance Company will in no way prejudice your position as a policy-holder in the former company. On the contrary, we think the amalgamation will ultimately be to your benefit.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT.—S. S. (Croydon).—The company seems to have acted somewhat unfairly, but it is within its right in refusing to renew any policy, and it is not required to give its reasons. Consequently you have no remedy.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—W. L. W. (Swansea).—You could hardly do better, and we advise you to carry the thing through.

CYCLE INSURANCE.—WIHOJO (Cardiff).—The Provincial Fire Insurance Company does cyclist's insurance; so does the National General Insurance Company. As to a "reliable Life ffice," tell us what kind of policy you wish to take out.

PILOT INSURANCE CORPORATION.—F. A. R. T. (Cardiff).—We should prefer another selection.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—J. L. (Dublin).—Try the Scottish Accident Life and General Insurance Company, an excellent office.

BRITISH LEGAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—E. N. (Coatbridge).—You are misinformed.

FARMERS' FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—E. A. H. (Billington).—The authorised capital is £10,000, of which only £2,000 is subscribed and paid up. The County Live Stock Insurance Association has a capital of just half, namely, £5,000, of which £1,000 is subscribed and paid up. We cannot recommend you to take out a policy with either of these companies.

CAR AND GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.—NANTWICH.—Yes, but we should have preferred another office for your purpose.

STANDING OF COMPANY.—I. J. (Newport).—First rate.

GENERAL MUTUAL INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.—R. M. (Bo'ness).—We cannot advise you to do so. We return your papers. J. H. L. (Bristol).—Ditto.

THE BRITISH MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.—M. S. (Woolwich).—The condition as to being confined to the house is not unusual, and as it is plainly indicated in Rule 10 of the rules printed on the policy, the insured cannot enforce his claim. We return the papers.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—G. B. (Churchway).—We will look into the matter and answer your letter later on.

MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—C. H. T. (Highgate).—It is a sound society established as far back as 1863.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.—W. P. (Piccadilly).—There is no reason why you should not act as their agent. The company has been established many years and is highly prosperous, and respectably connected.

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SAYING OF THE WEEK.—Some people say that Industrial Companies make their profits out of lapses. They are, in fact, a source of loss.—GEORGE KING, F.I.A.

*(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)*

## JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

By Mrs. Bull.

### Marrying Waists.

Since writing about "wasp waists," I have received some very interesting letters, some of them from men, and most of them in defence of the Titania style of measurement. To "Husband," whose wife has a perfectly natural 17-inch waist, I beg to offer sincere congratulations. My remarks were not intended for people with these special gifts or beauties, but were written in answer to a young girl who desired to know whether she would be expected, at any cost, to conform to this order of things in the future. To Miss "E. M.," who has a friend with a 15-inch waist, who is in perfect health, I offer the same, but until I know the height of this friend and the rest of her measurements, I would refrain from saying to "E.M." "Go thou and do likewise." Possibly, as she says, this is one of the cases where health does not suffer, as the thing, though strange, is natural. To "H. J.," whose amusing letter is typewritten, may I suggest that we begin to clear the air by my emphatically asserting that I am a beauty worshipper, and not, as he infers, a Suffragette in disguise? Honestly, I don't think there is anybody in the world who has a more profound horror of square-waisted, square-toed, loud-voiced, corsetless, mannish women! I really get into trouble for it. I actually dislike being on up-to-date committees and assemblies of clever women because they look so awful—generally—and have such ugly hats and collars and hair and voices. The very word "able," as applied to a woman, calls up a vision of these things, and sends a cold thrill of horror down many of us. But I am sure "H. J." will allow me to maintain an attitude of admiration for the classical figure (and by that I do not mean the "perfect classical woman" recently described in a Vaudeville advertisement, with a waist 30 inches, and hips 42, but rather such figures as one sees in portraits of Madame Recamier, Madame Vigée Le Brun, poor "Perdita," and the graceful, swan-like garden ladies of Mr. Marcus Stone; or, best examples of all, the willowy, divine women of the late George du Maurier). To-day there is a run on old numbers of *Punch* simply because the new "mermaid" frocks with knee-drapery and kilted skirts of his period, have come in again: and from his immortal sketches one should learn how to wear them perfectly. Almost any volume of *Punch* from 1875 to 1885 will show what I mean. To me the long, slender outline of these women is more artistically beautiful than a "pulled in," sudden sort of waist would be; but this is only a matter of opinion, after all. And if "H. J.", being a man, really thinks the present depression in the marriage market is due to "waistless women" being in the majority, I bow to his dictum. Personally, I managed to get married on a 21-inch measurement.

### Stolen Glory.

Apropos of the discussion at present raging in hospital and medical circles about the State registration of nurses, I wonder how soon we shall see the last of the degradation of the hospital uniform by people's little nurse-maids? Who was the first suburban lady to imagine that it gave her children some sort of distinction to be seen out with a sham trained nurse? She has much to answer for. And the type of servant who rushes joyfully at this chance to push her frizzed hair in bunches out under a "fetchingly" demure bonnet is herself a degradation to her own order, namely, the nice, spotless, self-respecting nursemaid in white or grey frock and shady straw hat that one sees in well-ordered houses. What is rather astonishing is, that, as this misuse has gone on for so long it has not gone further. For who is safe? Why do not our nursery governesses go in for the habit of the Sisters of the Assumption—a French Order with a Convent in Kensington Square—who, indoors, wear long trailing robes of pale amethyst cloth, with ivory white rope girdles, and white "nun's veiling" veils? They are very bewitching, and it is possible they are not yet protected by law. Why don't we dress the gardener as a clergyman, and the coachman as a bishop? Military and naval uniforms are protected, but, so far as I know, Lord Mayors' are not.

### Disguised Generals.

Joking apart, the other day in one of the London parks, I saw a noisy boating (?) party floundering on the lake, and creating much entertainment for a crowd of onlookers. In the boat were two rowdy young men of the artisan class, and two nursemaids attired as trained nurses, all attempting to row, and all shouting and giggling and answering the cat-calls of the crowd. These apparently seriously regarded the two girls as hospital nurses, in spite of the frizzed hair, buckled shoes, and open-work stockings that clashed with the regulation dress.

And on the bank, a little apart, stood a real nurse, sadly watching. She was a "Queen's," as her badge and plain blue cloak and bonnet testified. As she paused in passing on her morning rounds, arrested by the vulgar show, I could not help thinking of her good, quiet, unthanked work in the houses of the sick poor, day after day, her hard years of training and self-sacrifice, which had earned her the right to wear such a dress, and then what she must think to see that dress caricatured by the blatant creatures before her. One wonders who will discard the once-pretty uniform first—the real nurse or the suburban "general" in disguise?


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The first section of the line that is to be built, from Prospect to Medford (on the Southern Pacific Railway), opens up in vast timber belts estimated by the United States Forestry Reports to contain eight billions of feet of the finest timber in regular commercial use. Saw-mills are already erected, and enough business is guaranteed to keep the railway working to its full capacity from the start.

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and from the Brokers,

Mr. E. P. HOUSE, 13, Sherborne Lane, London, E.C., and London Stock Exchange.

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## THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. Clement Scott.

"Smith."

It s a weak, flabby sort of affair is Somerset Maugham's new play at the Comedy Theatre, excellently dosed with spice here and there, perhaps, but otherwise exaggerated in satire and, to the patient observer, unnatural in effect.

If it were not for the masterly discrimination of Robert Loraine and A. E. Matthews, who almost persuade you that they are absolutely the "real thing" in the life of to-day, "Smith" would lose her situation at once, for when you come to analyse Mr. Maugham's story, which is so carefully concealed beneath a perfect avalanche of pungent humour, you discover that nearly every character is unfinished, and that the author of "Smith" has somehow or other been checked of his good intention, and "amateur dramatist" looms in large letters behind the unpretentious title of the Panton Street theatre's seven-day-old attraction.

It is certainly a novelty to me, that any well-trained servant would leave doors wide open while she answers bells and fetches things, or would come into a room where her master, mistress, and guests are playing Bridge, bellowing louder than a wife, mother, sister, or relative of any description would do, because she has taken a telephone message from Mr. Otto Rosenberg, and has to break the fact gently to Mrs. Otto Rosenberg—one of the card-players—that the always ailing, six-weeks'-old infant of *la femme et mari Rosenberg* is dead. "Smith's" extravagant protest of grief is as ridiculous as the appearance of Mrs. Rosenberg, who, a week or so later, comes on to the stage garbed in "the trappings and the suits of woe" that would do honour to the memory of an *un*betrayed husband; both tears and costume are alike hypocritical and preposterous.

From the outstart, Miss Marie Lohr is only convincing from the point that she is merely masquerading as a servant-maid, and is no more suitable to tackle the "rough and ready" life of a Rhodesian farmer's wife than her mistress (Miss Kate Cutler) is, or Miss Edyth Latimer or Miss Lydia Bilbrooke.

The modern society sexless creature has been so well roasted in public for these many years past that I'm dead sick of her. Why doesn't some clever female dramatist pile up the logs round the brutally selfish hearth of the Bond Street "Jemmy Jessamy" of to-day? Let *him* be put in the pillory for a change, and leave the women alone for once in a while, or is not "man" of such vital interest to the public as "woman," eh?

A Warning.

John Bull's Editor has forwarded me the following letter and "Round Robin," which will doubtless be a warning to the many, and perhaps put an end to the cruel practice of the unscrupulous people who carry on "business" in this disreputable manner.

I have heard of several companies having shared this same fate, and in some cases the men and women have been left penniless and had to journey from country to town on foot, getting, perhaps a lift every now and again in a cart, through the generosity of a kindly driver:—

24, Pembroke Avenue, Hove, Sussex.
September 27th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I have been asked by my fellow-artistes to forward you the enclosed letter, and we sincerely hope that you will use your great influence in stopping this cruel type of swindle.—Yours sincerely, Alick Chumley.

Kursaal, Bexhill,
September 26th, 1909.

*To the Editor of* John Bull.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, till lately members of Leigh Lovel's "Fanny and the Servant Problem" theatrical company, having been left at Bexhill by the aforementioned Leigh Lovel, without money due to us, considerable hardship being suffered by some of the members of the company in consequence, and seeing that he is advertising in one of the theatrical papers for new people, whom he will doubtless treat in the same way, we feel it our duty to try and prevent any more of our fellow-artistes being swindled likewise, and as your journal is widely read among the theatrical profession, we sincerely hope that you will see your way to publish this letter and give the matter prominence in your columns, and so do much to prevent this man bringing any further dishonour on our profession.

Dorothy Mayhew, 110, Sewardstone Road, N.
Alick Chumley, 24, Pembroke Av., Hove, Sussex.
A. H. Baron, St. David's, Dumfries.
W. L. Newton, c.o. The *Stage*.
Edward Harrison, 20, Rochester Terrace, London, N.
Clarissa Selwynn, 28, Woodlands Villas, London, N.
Letitia Rushforth, 44, Southfield Square, Bradford.
Bessie Howard, 47, Albert Hall Mans., Kensington, W.


B.D.V.
The King of Tobaccos.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, in his well-known book (*Death of Simon Fuge*) aptly describes B.D.V. Tobacco as

"ADORABLE"

And "Adorable" it is. B.D.V. is the best Tobacco you can buy, because it is the sweetest and purest smoking. It is the cheapest because it lasts the longest in the pipe. Try it to-day.

4½d. Per Packet. (Guaranteed weight 7/8 ozs.)

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | oz. | packet | 5d |
| 2 | " | " | 10d |
| ¼ | lb. | tins | 1/8 |
| ½ | " | " | 3/4 |
| 1 | " | " | 6/8 |

Refuse all substitutes—no matter how they may be pushed. Substitutes are an insult to your intelligence. Insist on having B.D.V., cool and fragrant and never burns the tongue.

Now on Sale at All Tobacconists.

# £135 DIVIDED THIS WEEK

## IN PICTURE COUPLETS.

**What you have to do.**

**Below you will find the first line of a Picture Couplet together with a little sketch. What you have to do is to make a couplet by adding another line, the last word of which must rhyme with the last word of the line given.**

**What you have to do.**

In this week's *Pearson's Weekly* the result of the second Picture Couplets appears. £135. 2s. is divided. The first winner receives £67 11s., and 67 other awards are made. Another Picture Couplets contest, in which readers of JOHN BULL are invited to take part, is announced below.

When you have written your couplet on the entry form fill in your name and address in the space provided, cut out the entry form, attach to it a POSTAL ORDER FOR SIXPENCE, and place it in an envelope, addressed to the Editor, *Pearson's Weekly*, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.

☞ Mark your envelope "Landlord" in the top left-hand corner.

All attempts must arrive on or before Thursday, October 14th. Those arriving later will be disqualified.

Everyone who enters must compete on the printed entry form, and send a postal order for 6d. with it. The P.O. must be made payable to C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., and should be crossed "& Co." The number must be written in the space provided on the entry form. Where one P.O. of higher value is sent to cover more than one attempt the number of this P.O. should be written on each entry form.

Of the amount received (after deducting ten per cent.) three-fourths will be divided amongst the senders of the ten lines which are considered to be the best by the adjudicators, by whom originality of idea will be taken into consideration.

The remaining one-fourth will be awarded in gifts among those competitors whose efforts show merit.

The Editor of *Pearson's Weekly* will accept no responsibility in regard to the loss or non-delivery of any attempt submitted.

The full conditions of the contest appear in this week's *Pearson's Weekly*.

The result will appear in *Pearson's Weekly* only.

**YOU MAY USE THIS ENTRY FORM:**

No. of Postal Order

**When the Landlord came round for the rent t' other day**

_____

_____

*I agree to abide by the published decision and to accept it as final, and I enter only on this understanding, and I agree to abide by the conditions printed in "Pearson's Weekly."*

SIGNED .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

J.B. .....

When the Landlord came round for the rent t'other day *Example second line—not to be used:* He took hold of the kroocher and hammered away.

PAT-A-CAKE BISCUITS

For the children's sake put Pat-a-cake on the Grocer's list, dear Madam. They're best of all, the cost is small, and you'll never regret you had 'em. Short and sweet, good to eat, daintiest confection—just Peek Frean's and you know that means the acme of perfection.

## BULL'S EYES.

Notes of Interrogation:—

Will the Budget be passed—over?
How do the Lords know what constitutes a working-man?
Isn't "oversees command" the proper name for Lord Kitchener's new post?
Is "The Mountaineers" a study of high life?
Aren't the Suffragists getting "fed up" with violence?
Will Sir Edward Tennant get notice to quit?
Wouldn't "Dreadmuch" be a better name for the new type of warship?
Are Cardigan jackets popular in Society just now?
Did the Earl of Verulam invent a tap to justify his place in the Peerage?
Is Peter the Regicide's proposed European trip a tour "de force"?

The *Daily News* heads a leader on the coming election, "Nearing Niagara." Who will be among the "falls"?

A doctor suggests a "no clothes" cure. A cool suggestion.

A contemporary, describing Mr. Balfour's meeting, said that Mr. Chamberlain's message "swept the vast gathering off its feet." They evidently couldn't stand it.

The pious old lady hesitated for some time; then, not seeing what she wanted, she said to the greengrocer: "Have you any of those small plums—er—beginning with that naughty word?"

"Bailiffs Seize Submarine," we read. They usually are at work when things are in low water.

We are told that the imprisoned Suffragettes at Birmingham are being fed by "force." Is this a disguised advt., or a change for skilly?

Headline: "Lawn Tennis for Paupers." The ratepayers will have to stand the racquet.

Spanish grapes have been selling during the week at Covent Garden Market at 10lbs. for 3d. At this price, the growers will probably soon be skinned also.

Extra matinées are to be given at Drury Lane during October. "The Whip" is evidently making people go.

"Bishop's New Post," reads a headline. We trust it will support him.

Archery for women is becoming very popular in Berlin. A woman is always attracted by a beau.

Professor Lowell, of Boston, says that the canals on Mars are gradually disappearing. Apparently they are running streams.

M. Piukyla, a member of the Finland Parliament, insists on attending the sessions without shoes or stockings. The Finnishing touch.

The Camberwell Guardians have laid out a lawn-tennis court for convalescent inmates. We trust the net result will be satisfactory.

Mr. M. J. G. Ritchie, the famous lawn-tennis player, is to be married. A tennis match.

"A woman without a husband is an incomplete thing," says Hugh de Selincourt. Of course; a better-half is missing.

"The First Round," is the title of a recent book. There should be some striking passages in it.

Alfred Austin's new book is to be in prose. Nothing new.

An Austrian has invented a system of aerial tramcars. Will they travel on the skyline?

"Can a Woman Keep a Secret?" asks the *Express*. Not if she knows it.

"German View of Tommy Atkins," reads a headline. We venture to say that they will never see his back.

"The best cure for pessimism is the study of history," says Mr. Herbert Samuel. Then they were not "the good old days"?

"The Cat's Tail," was a recent topic at St. Mary-at-Hill, Monument. This is going to extremes.

A Hounslow butcher charged with attempted suicide said it was a practical joke. Or did he say "choke"?

"Fishing is the sport of philosophers," says Miss Edith Noble. Less gifted people find it no catch.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT MEDICINES, FOODS, AND OTHERS.—Advertiser desires position as Manager, Assistant Manager, or Inspector, for house to house advertising. Thoroughly competent organizing and initiative ability. References; age 32.—Letters R., Advertisement Dept., John Bull Offices, 67 Long Acre, London, W.C.

WHAT IS "LOTISICO"?
If you have money to invest, write for particulars, post free on application.
IT WILL INTEREST YOU!
LOTISICO, 46, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

THE BOOK YOU NEED.
A FREE BOOK on Stock Exchange Matters
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ANNUAL TURNOVER of our Business TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
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Write at once for FREE Book, called "PRUDENCE," to The Managing Director, Stock Exchange and Banking Co., Ltd. (Room 11), 7 and 8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

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## HOW THE THIN, THE WEAK, AND THE NERVOUS MAY INCREASE THEIR WEIGHT, GROW STRONG AGAIN AND REGAIN THEIR LOST NERVE POWER.

*Physician-Author of "Emaciation: Cause and Treatment" Invites "John Bull" Readers to Send for Free Copy of the New and Enlarged Edition of His Book, Together With Free Tratment for 14 Days.*

The new and enlarged edition of my book, "Emaciation: Cause and Treatment," has now reached me from the printers, and I have decided to distribute 50,000 copies FREE of this enlarged edition among the readers of JOHN BULL, together with one fortnight's free trial treatment.

Readers will no doubt remember the gratifying reception which this book had on its first appearance. The announcement in its pages of a new and revolutionising discovery regarding the cause and treatment of excessive thinness aroused no little excitement both in lay and professional circles. I conclusively demonstrated that loss of flesh and weight was due entirely to lack of NERVE FORCE in the body, and that only by restoring this ever-ebbing vital force could weight be safely increased, strength regained, and weak nerves be made steady and strong.

TOO THIN—TOO MISERABLE.

The subject is an extremely fascinating one, but could not, of course, be fairly dealt with in the space at my disposal here. In my book, however, which for the present is being offered free, JOHN BULL readers will find the whole subject dealt with in a lucid and engrossing manner. A very rough synopsis may give some slight idea of the nature of its contents, and it may be added that a number of striking illustrations accompany the letterpress.

The following extract from the opening chapter strikes the keynote of the book:—

### WHY YOU ARE TOO THIN.

"Emaciation, or an unnatural lack of firm, healthy flesh, is due to lack of nerve force. Every system—every organ—every function of the human body is dependent on nerve force. When there is a deficiency of this force there must inevitably follow mal-assimilation and mal-nutrition. That is to say, no matter what you eat or drink, it will not help you to put on flesh, because there is not sufficient nerve force in your body to enable you to fully digest and assimilate it. LOSS OF WEIGHT, INDEED, IS ONE OF THE FIRST EVIDENCES OF LOSS OF NERVE FORCE. In other words, you are thin and remain thin, because you do not possess a sufficient supply of this essential vital force, and it is because my treatment recruits and invigorates the whole nervous system that it IMMEDIATELY assists you to increase your weight, and to acquire that glorious sense of vigorous mental and physical power which always accompanies a well-stored nervous system."

Then follow interesting chapters to establish this true theory of flesh-building. The many phases of the subject dealt with are treated under the following headings:—

### CONTENTS.


Mal-nutrition and mal-assimilation.
More Flesh on your Bones.
Why Dietetic Treatments Fail
How I put on 28 lbs. weight.
Weak Women and Shadowy Men.
Nerve-Cure for Indigestion.
Not too Fat, but Just Fat enough.
Individuality of Treatment.
Loss of Flesh a Disease.
How Flesh Grows.
Debility, Degeneration and Disease.
The Danger of Tonics.
Thinness and Anæmia.
Thinness and Neurasthenia.
Men Lacking in Vigour.
Hope for Weak Men.
Indigestion and Constipation.
Nervousness and Nerve Disorders.
Food that neither feeds nor fattens.
Life that is worth Living.
Consumption and Wasting Diseases.
Circulatory Diseases.
Brain-fag and Insomnia.
Men who Dominate.
The Man who Succeeds.
Women who Fascinate.
Good Figures and Charming Complexions.
Thin Women never look Smart.
Unsightly Feminine Deformities.
What my Treatment Does for Thin Men.
What my Treatment Does for Thin Women.
Useful Hints on Health and Diet.
Treatment by Post.


MY TREATMENT is a NERVE-RESTORING, NERVE-REINVIGORATING process which not only builds up good healthy tissue and increases weight, but **powerfully vitalises the whole nervous system and restores nerve-balance.** Needless to say, it also improves the appearance by giving the body just that plumpness which it should normally possess in proportion to age and height, and it has a permanently exhilarating and cheering effect on the mind, making intellectual effort a matter of keen enjoyment. It is a REAL TONIC, invigorating the body so that every man and woman can perform the duties and enjoy the pleasures of life in the most thorough manner. It improves APPETITE AND DIGESTION, and makes you, to quote Professor Huxley's saying:—

I can do for you what I have done for myself and hundreds of others. This lady gained 28 lbs. in a few weeks.

"A good animal," enjoying Life to the full, with rich red blood coursing through your arteries, and all your faculties developed to the highest degree obtainable.

All that is necessary on your part is to send in your application, together with P.O. for 6d., to cover cost of postage, etc., and immediately I will dispatch parcel as above to your address. This is a GENUINE FREE OFFER, to show the confidence I have in MY TREATMENT for loss of flesh and the many ailments that usually follow in its train.

Address your application to Mr. A. Gordon Wallace, 32, Cavendish House, Cavendish Street, London, W., and enclose postal order for sixpence. Please state whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, Rev., or any other title.

---

By Royal Warrant

# CEREBOS SALT

## GUARANTEED

**Pure, Wholesome and Beneficial.**

**Approved and recommended by the British Analytical Control.—Feb. 1909.**

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# ALEXINE.

MANY PEOPLE ARE FORCED TO EAT TOO MUCH In order to eat enough.

What you eat—how much you eat—or even how much you digest—is not the whole question.

By stimulating your appetite and aiding your digestion you may be only overloading your system with waste products.

ALEXINE will enable you to "get all the good out of your food." It is neither a food nor a medicine, but an aid to Nature.

The active principle of ALEXINE is free phosphoric acid, which acts upon the otherwise insoluble phosphates in your food and in your system, and enables your brain, your nerves and your muscle to take them up and make use of them.

***Obtainable through all Chemists at 2/9 and 4/6 per bottle: or from sole British Agents at same prices, post free.***

**THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,**

**4, 10, 12, Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.**

## JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[The Editor *replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

*NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?*

*CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of* ENQUIRIES *received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and* ONLY THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST *will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc., which will be duly acknowledged.*

*AUTHORS and* ARTISTS *submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write names and addresses upon the back of their work. The Editor can accept no responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work when stamped, addressed envelopes are sent for the purpose.* ALL MATTER SUBMITTED MUST BE ORIGINAL.

*The* Editor *can express no opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.*

"Profit and Pleasure" Competition.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very large number of communications in regard to this matter. The cases are being duly noted.

A Woman (Lichfield).—Has the Johnson Celebration got on your brain? We are not a party paper.

A. B. (Reading) sends us a notice issued by William McIlroy, Ltd., of that town, to the effect that "Assistants are requested not to read newspapers while at their meals." What do Wm. McIlroy, Ltd., wish the assistants to do with the papers?

A. W. (Gravesend) thinks it would be better for Scott to search for the *Waratah* instead of the South Pole.

A. T. D. (Wallington) won a share of a prize in a cricket competition ran by the Century Trading Co. (20, Kingly Street, Regent Street, W.). They wrote last June that, as they lost over the competition, they were "in a rather difficult position as to the paying the amounts due," and they begged him to "have a little patience." The money is not yet to hand, and he hears that they are starting a football competition on similar lines. *Verb. sap.*

W. J. S. (Regent's Park).—The man is doubtless offering a system for betting on horse-races.

E. H. (Fulham) gives instances of taxi-cab drivers being harshly and unconscionably fined. In one case, the wife is expecting to be confined shortly, "and the small sum they had to get over their trouble was handed over to the police."

B. H. (Warwickshire) is angry with us for not bowing the knee to Shackleton. But what good has the man done?

F. H (Torquay).—Delighted to hear we are so popular in New Zealand.

J. S. (Crewe) says the wages of postal subordinates are dropping there, while those of the departmental heads are being raised. Why is that?

"One of the Staff."—We share your patriotic sentiments, but we don't see why Selfridge should not give his Jewish workers leave to celebrate New Year's Day and the Black Fast.

E. M. (Lambeth) writes: "I have pleasure in raising my glass to this great British statesman." But it turns out that he means Lord Rosebery!!! How many times was the glass raised before the letter was written?

Mrs. W. (Sturry).—We don't defend the Children Act, but beer is not intended for the very young. It may still be good for their elders.

"Glaswegian" (Belfast).—Jim Crow is delighted to hear that the Aberdonians are "hospitable, manly and generous people." He is very fond of old Scots' ale.

B. W. (Clerkenwell Road) wants Crow to visit South Shields, but he cannot, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, be in many places at once. B.W. says it is "a bigoted little town," because he was "almost torn up" when he tried to lecture on free-thought. Perhaps, after all, Jim had better go.

H. W. H. (Clapham).—We don't see why an M.P. should not arbitrate about football and make himself useful for once. We suppose English butter may be preserved with salt.

W. J. W. (Hastings).—But modern girls are very like boys in many ways There is really only a very little difference.

A. C. P. (Hastings) says that to object to foreign missions before all the home poor are relieved is very much as though the upper classes only helped persons of gentle birth. He says that, "On the whole, missionaries are a well-meaning, hard-working and self-denying body of men." So are many other traders.

F. S. V. (West Kilburn).—Well, the reporter was quite right in saying that, "in future, the public will not be able to get nearer to Harriman than five miles." Perhaps even not quite so near.

J. G. (Saxmundham) says seals are very destructive in rivers and kill as many fish in a day as an angler would catch in a month. He condemns night-poaching as "wholesale thieving for the sake of profit, generally by armed men." England, we are told, has the least stringent game-laws of any country in Europe, and day-poachers are rarely fined more than 10s. and costs. We always welcome both sides of every question.

New and Revised Edition, 6d. post free.

**SHALL WE EVER REACH THE POLE?**

These interested in the POLAR WARFARE should read this brochure, which furnishes, from the work of M Plateau, the Belgian physicist, and others, good scientific ground for believing that it is not possible to reach the Pole.

London: R. MORGAN, NORWOOD, S.E.

GREAT VICTORY OVER

**RHEUMATISM**

**GOUT & SCIATICA.**

New Discovery Utterly Roots Out Diseases from System.

10,000 FREE TEST TREATMENTS.

It is certain that no disease the human flesh is heir to causes more exquisite or prolonged agony than Rheumatism or Gout, nor is there any more prevalent in these Islands, where the very nature of our diet is responsible for the excess of Uric Acid in the blood. The tiny tubes in the Kidneys are congested by its action, and the blood passes through them without being thoroughly cleansed. The poisonous acid then flows back into the blood, spreads through the system, and deposits tiny little crystals in the bones, joints, and muscles. Upon the least exposure to wet or cold the acute pains immediately begin their ever-increasing torments. It is obvious, therefore, where the cause of the trouble lies.

For years one of the most eminent Continental Scientists, Professor Tissandier, has devoted himself to the study of this particular Acid, with a view to neutralising its effects, and has at last discovered a combination of re-agents which forms a powerful antidote to the poison, and completely expels it from the system. These re-agents, together with a renal stimulant and blood purifier, have been combined by Professor Tissandier in a highly concentrated form, which is easy and pleasant to take, and has absolutely no injurious after-effects of any kind whatsoever.

INSTANT RELIEF

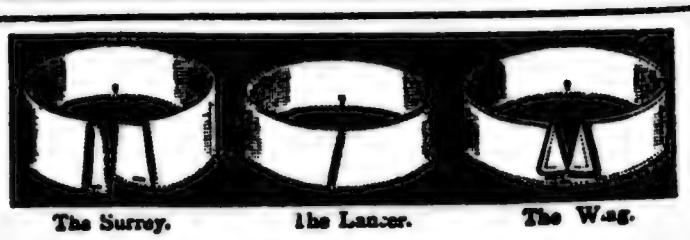
from pain is afforded by the use of this remedy, with a Certainty of eventual complete and permanent cure.

Every sufferer is invited to try this new method of treatment

ABSOLUTELY FREE

at our expense. No less than 10,000 Test Treatments have been set apart for this purpose.

Write to-day (a postcard will do) to the Sole Agents, The Sanalak Syndicate, 9, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C. and you will receive a free Test Treatment by return.—(Advt.)



The Surrey. The Lancer. The Wing.

FOUR FOLD, IRISH MADE

**COLLARS**

SIZES: 14 to 17½ DEPTH: from 1¾ in.

It is easy to test the wearing qualities of a collar. Date it when new and see how many times it goes to the laundry before it is worn out. We would like you to test our collars in this way THEY ARE EQUAL TO ANY TEST

at **2/3** per Half DOZEN post free

They are made of a material which is specially woven to resist stiff laundry wear and they will last longer than collars costing twice as much. They are double-stitched and beautifully finished

HAMER & CO., 4, Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

Just Published.

**SECRET REMEDIES,**

What they Cost and what they Contain.

THE ANALYSES OF VARIOUS SECRET REMEDIES. THE VIRTUES OF WHICH ARE SO BOLDLY ADVERTISED

*OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.*

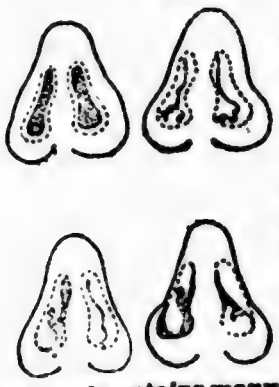
PRICE ONE SHILLING NETT.

# FREE TO ALL WHO WISH TO CURE

## NOSE-BREATHING DIFFICULTIES, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, ADENOIDS, WEAK CHEST & LUNGS, ASTHMATIC, BRONCHIAL & CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES.

**Send (or call) for this Gift Book by Patient and His Doctor, who Jointly Discovered a Remarkable 8-Hour (All-Night) Cure which Re-Opens Nasal Air-Passages, and Banishes Catarrhal Conditions of Head, Nose, Ears, Voice, Throat, and Bronchial Tubes.**

## NO OPERATIONS—NO CAUTERISING—NO SPRAYS—NO LOZENGES—NEW CURE AUTOMATICALLY CURES DURING SLEEP.



The book contains many illustrations showing how the nasal air-passages are altered in catarrh, adenoids, nose-breathing difficulties, and chest and lung troubles.

**It is the hearty desire** of the discoverers of the new cure that all who suffer from the above complaints should write (or call) for a gratis copy of the book they have just published under the title of "Respiratory Re-Education: The Physiological Cure for Catarrh, Adenoids, Weak Chest and Lungs, Asthmatic, Bronchial and Consumptive Tendencies."

**The Book advocates** in a most plain-spoken manner, a truly common-sense method of cure of a class of complaint which has hitherto defied all other forms of treatment.

The nature of the book (which is being published *free* to the public) may be seen by a glance at the list of contents displayed in middle of page.

**The cure is remarkable,** inasmuch as it calls for no sprays or injections—no powders to be snuffed—no operations—and no painful cauterising (burning) of the inflamed mucous membrane.

**The new cure is further remarkable,** AS IT CURES AUTOMATICALLY DURING SLEEP. Every reader afflicted with catarrh, knows how this hitherto incurable complaint prevents proper breathing. The nose is unable to do its duty of filtering, moistening, and warming the air, and the MOUTH is called upon to do the work AS WELL AS IT CAN.

As a result of this *extra* duty of the mouth, the breathing becomes inefficient and shallow, and frequent head and chest colds are "caught" because of improper reception of the cold air. (The nose, of course, is intended to (1) warm as well as (2) filter and (3) moisten the intaken air.) The nasal air-passages—by disuse—become more and more obstructed, causing adenoids and polypi, which in the past have generally had to be operated upon by the surgeon.

**The falling back** down the throat, or on to the back of the tongue, of the poisonous, evil-smelling, slimy mucous matter causes offensive breath and a bad taste in the mouth.

### IMPAIRS THE SENSES.

**The hearing** generally becomes affected, the head feels hot, and the eyes dry, with reactionary spells of acrid watery discharge from the eyes and nose, especially in foggy weather.

**The senses** of smell and taste become seriously impaired.

Even the mouth-breathing is handicapped by the accumulation of catarrhal matter in the bronchial tubes and lungs. This catarrhal matter affords a fine culture, or breeding-ground, for germ diseases of all kinds. Catarrh invites them. The Catarrh-free and those who breathe properly through their noses do not invite and cultivate germ-life.

**Further, the pent-up** catarrhal slime often gets into the stomach, the liver, kidneys, and bladder, seriously interfering with their functional ability, and frequently giving rise to catarrh of the stomach.

**The joint authors** of the discovery—as the result of a fruitless quest for relief and cure—were led to experiment along the line of "The First Cause"—the nose and its respiratory functions.

**The layman** it was who made the first enlightening discovery. A singer, he discovered HOW THE NOSE COULD BE FREED.

Upon this first-step discovery has been built an anatomical-physiological cure, the details of which are given fully (and illustrated) in the book, which can be obtained by sending a penny stamp for its postage, or by calling.

Immediately the method of cure described by the book is applied, there is striking evidence of its curative powers. It is, as one man put it, like coming into the fresh air out of a stiflingly close atmosphere.

AND IT IS THIS GREATLY INCREASED INFLOW OF FRESH AND PROPERLY FILTERED, WARMED AND MOISTENED AIR THAT IS SO POWERFUL TO CURE CATARRH, ADENOIDS, AND OTHER NOSE-BREATHING DIFFICULTIES. Inflowing with all the 15lb. to the square-inch pressure of the outside atmosphere, the closed-in—because more or less disused—nasal air-passages and cavities expand to their natural size and air-supplying capacity. The fresh air is in itself powerfully Anti-Catarrhal in effect.

**Undoubtedly a most** powerful factor in the success of the new cure is the fact that it may be employed DURING THE WHOLE OF THE NIGHT without discomfort or any inconvenience. This all-night period of treatment contrasts strongly with the mere two or three minutes of treatment with the now obsolete spraying methods.

### AUTHORITY'S OPINION.

It is very interesting, indeed, to quote the opinion of, perhaps, the greatest authority on affections of the nose and throat, Lennox Browne, F.R.S.E., Senior Surgeon to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, etc. This gentleman puts forward the following apposite remarks in the preface to the third edition of his monumental work, "The Throat and Nose, and Their Diseases":—

Illustration from presentation book showing catarrh centres of head.

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## JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[The Editor *replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

*NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?*

*CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of* ENQUIRIES *received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and* ONLY THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST *will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc., which will be duly acknowledged.*

*AUTHORS and* ARTISTS *submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write names and addresses upon the back of their work. The Editor can accept no responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work when stamped, addressed envelopes are sent for the purpose.* ALL MATTER SUBMITTED MUST BE ORIGINAL.

*The* Editor *can express no opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.*

"Profit and Pleasure" Competition.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very large number of communications in regard to this matter. The cases are being duly noted.

A Woman (Lichfield).—Has the Johnson Celebration got on your brain? We are not a party paper.

A. B. (Reading) sends us a notice issued by William McIlroy, Ltd., of that town, to the effect that "Assistants are requested not to read newspapers while at their meals." What do Wm. McIlroy, Ltd., wish the assistants to do with the papers?

A. W. (Gravesend) thinks it would be better for Scott to search for the *Waratah* instead of the South Pole.

A. T. D. (Wallington) won a share of a prize in a cricket competition ran by the Century Trading Co. (29, Kingly Street, Regent Street, W.). They wrote last June that, as they lost over the competition, they were "in a rather difficult position as to the paying the amounts due," and they begged him to "have a little patience." The money is not yet to hand, and he hears that they are starting a football competition on similar lines. *Verb. sap.*

W. J. S. (Regent's Park).—The man is doubtless offering a system for betting on horse-races.

E. H. (Fulham) gives instances of taxi-cab drivers being harshly and unconscionably fined. In one case, the wife is expecting to be confined shortly, "and the small sum they had to get over their trouble was handed over to the police."

B. H. (Warwickshire) is angry with us for not bowing the knee to Shackleton. But what good has the man done?

F. H (Torquay).—Delighted to hear we are so popular in New Zealand.

J. S. (Crewe) says the wages of postal subordinates are dropping there, while those of the departmental heads are being raised. Why is that?

"One of the Staff."—We share your patriotic sentiments, but we don't see why Selfridge should not give his Jewish workers leave to celebrate New Year's Day and the Black Fast.

E. M. (Lambeth) writes: "I have pleasure in raising my glass to this great British statesman." But it turns out that he means Lord Rosebery!!! How many times was the glass raised before the letter was written?

Mrs. W. (Sturry).—We don't defend the Children Act, but beer is not intended for the very young. It may still be good for their elders.

"Glaswegian" (Belfast).—Jim Crow is delighted to hear that the Aberdonians are "hospitable, manly and generous people." He is very fond of old Scots' ale.

B. W. (Clerkenwell Road) wants Crow to visit South Shields, but he cannot, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, be in many places at once. B.W. says it is "a bigoted little town," because he was "almost torn up" when he tried to lecture on free-thought. Perhaps, after all, Jim had better go.

H. W. H. (Clapham).—We don't see why an M.P. should not arbitrate about football and make himself useful for once. We suppose English butter may be preserved with salt.

W. J. W. (Hastings).—But modern girls are very like boys in many ways There is really only a very little difference.

A. C. P. (Hastings) says that to object to foreign missions before all the home poor are relieved is very much as though the upper classes only helped persons of gentle birth. He says that, "On the whole, missionaries are a well-meaning, hard-working and self-denying body of men." So are many other traders.

F. S. V. (West Kilburn).—Well, the reporter was quite right in saying that, "in future, the public will not be able to get nearer to Harriman than five miles." Perhaps even not quite so near.

J. G. (Saxmundham) says seals are very destructive in rivers and kill as many fish in a day as an angler would catch in a month. He condemns night-poaching as "wholesale thieving for the sake of profit, generally by armed men." England, we are told, has the least stringent game-laws of any country in Europe, and day-poachers are rarely fined more than 10s. and costs. We always welcome both sides of every question.

New and Revised Edition, 6d. post free.

**SHALL WE EVER REACH THE POLE?**

These interested in the POLAR WARFARE should read this brochure, which furnishes, from the work of M Plateau, the Belgian physicist, and others, good scientific ground for believing that it is not possible to reach the Pole.

London: R. MORGAN, NORWOOD, S.E.

**GREAT VICTORY OVER**

# RHEUMATISM

## GOUT & SCIATICA.

**New Discovery Utterly Roots Out Diseases from System.**

**10,000 FREE TEST TREATMENTS.**

It is certain that no disease the human flesh is heir to causes more exquisite or prolonged agony than Rheumatism or Gout, nor is there any more prevalent in these Islands, where the very nature of our diet is responsible for the excess of Uric Acid in the blood. The tiny tubes in the Kidneys are congested by its action, and the blood passes through them without being thoroughly cleansed. The poisonous acid then flows back into the blood, spreads through the system, and deposits tiny little crystals in the bones, joints, and muscles. Upon the least exposure to wet or cold the acute pains immediately begin their ever-increasing torments. It is obvious, therefore, where the cause of the trouble lies.

For years one of the most eminent Continental Scientists, Professor Tissandier, has devoted himself to the study of this particular Acid, with a view to neutralising its effects, and has at last discovered a combination of re-agents which forms a powerful antidote to the poison, and completely expels it from the system. These re-agents, together with a renal stimulant and blood purifier, have been combined by Professor Tissandier in a highly concentrated form, which is easy and pleasant to take, and has absolutely no injurious after-effects of any kind whatsoever.

**INSTANT RELIEF**

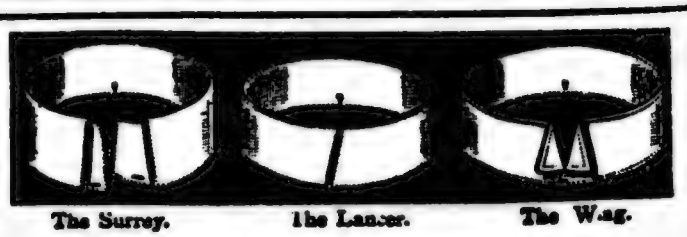
from pain is afforded by the use of this remedy, with a Certainty of eventual complete and permanent cure.

Every sufferer is invited to try this new method of treatment

**ABSOLUTELY FREE**

at our expense. No less than 10,000 Test Treatments have been set apart for this purpose.

Write to-day (a postcard will do) to the Sole Agents, The Sanalak Syndicate, 9, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C. and you will receive a free Test Treatment by return.—(Advt.)



The Surrey. The Lancer. The Wing.

FOUR FOLD, IRISH MADE

SIZES: 14 to 17½

**COLLARS**

DEPTH: from 1¾ in.

It is easy to test the wearing qualities of a collar. Date it when new and see how many times it goes to the laundry before it is worn out. We would like you to test our collars in this way. THEY ARE EQUAL TO ANY TEST

at **2/3** per Half DOZEN post free

They are made of a material which is specially woven to resist stiff laundry wear and they will last longer than collars costing twice as much. They are double-stitched and beautifully finished

HAMER & CO., 4, Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

**Just Published.**

# SECRET REMEDIES,

**What they Cost and what they Contain.**

THE ANALYSES OF VARIOUS SECRET REMEDIES, THE VIRTUES OF WHICH ARE SO BOLDLY ADVERTISED

*OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.*

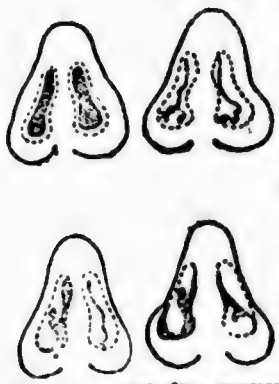
PRICE ONE SHILLING NETT.

# FREE TO ALL WHO WISH TO CURE

## NOSE-BREATHING DIFFICULTIES, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, ADENOIDS, WEAK CHEST & LUNGS, ASTHMATIC, BRONCHIAL & CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES.

**Send (or call) for this Gift Book by Patient and His Doctor, who Jointly Discovered a Remarkable 8-Hour (All-Night) Cure which Re-Opens Nasal Air-Passages, and Banishes Catarrhal Conditions of Head, Nose, Ears, Voice, Throat, and Bronchial Tubes.**

## NO OPERATIONS—NO CAUTERISING—NO SPRAYS—NO LOZENGES—NEW CURE AUTOMATICALLY CURES DURING SLEEP.



The book contains many illustrations showing how the nasal air-passages are altered in catarrh, adenoids, nose-breathing difficulties, and chest and lung troubles.

**It is the hearty desire** of the discoverers of the new cure that all who suffer from the above complaints should write (or call) for a gratis copy of the book they have just published under the title of "Respiratory Re-Education: The Physiological Cure for Catarrh, Adenoids, Weak Chest and Lungs, Asthmatic, Bronchial and Consumptive Tendencies."

**The Book advocates** in a most plain-spoken manner, a truly common-sense method of cure of a class of complaint which has hitherto defied all other forms of treatment.

The nature of the book (which is being published *free* to the public) may be seen by a glance at the list of contents displayed in middle of page.

**The cure is remarkable,** inasmuch as it calls for no sprays or injections—no powders to be snuffed—no operations—and no painful cauterising (burning) of the inflamed mucous membrane.

**The new cure is further remarkable,** AS IT CURES AUTOMATICALLY DURING SLEEP. Every reader afflicted with catarrh, knows how this hitherto incurable complaint prevents proper breathing. The nose is unable to do its duty of filtering, moistening, and warming the air, and the MOUTH is called upon to do the work AS WELL AS IT CAN.

As a result of this *extra* duty of the mouth, the breathing becomes inefficient and shallow, and frequent head and chest colds are "caught" because of improper reception of the cold air. (The nose, of course, is intended to (1) warm as well as (2) filter and (3) moisten the intaken air.) The nasal air-passages—by disuse—become more and more obstructed, causing adenoids and polypi, which in the past have generally had to be operated upon by the surgeon.

**The falling back** down the throat, or on to the back of the tongue, of the poisonous, evil-smelling, slimy mucous matter causes offensive breath and a bad taste in the mouth.

### IMPAIRS THE SENSES.

**The hearing** generally becomes affected, the head feels hot, and the eyes dry, with reactionary spells of acrid watery discharge from the eyes and nose, especially in foggy weather.

**The senses** of smell and taste become seriously impaired.

Even the mouth-breathing is handicapped by the accumulation of catarrhal matter in the bronchial tubes and lungs. This catarrhal matter affords a fine culture, or breeding-ground, for germ diseases of all kinds. Catarrh invites them. The Catarrh-free and those who breathe properly through their noses do not invite and cultivate germ-life.

**Further, the pent-up** catarrhal slime often gets into the stomach, the liver, kidneys, and bladder, seriously interfering with their functional ability, and frequently giving rise to catarrh of the stomach.

**The joint authors** of the discovery—as the result of a fruitless quest for relief and cure—were led to experiment along the line of "The First Cause"—the nose and its respiratory functions.

**The layman** it was who made the first enlightening discovery. A singer, he discovered HOW THE NOSE COULD BE FREED.

Upon this first-step discovery has been built an anatomical-physiological cure, the details of which are given fully (and illustrated) in the book, which can be obtained by sending a penny stamp for its postage, or by calling.

Immediately the method of cure described by the book is applied, there is striking evidence of its curative powers. It is, as one man put it, like coming into the fresh air out of a stiflingly close atmosphere.

AND IT IS THIS GREATLY INCREASED INFLOW OF FRESH AND PROPERLY FILTERED, WARMED AND MOISTENED AIR THAT IS SO POWERFUL TO CURE CATARRH, ADENOIDS, AND OTHER NOSE-BREATHING DIFFICULTIES. Inflowing with all the 15lb. to the square-inch pressure of the outside atmosphere, the closed-in—because more or less disused—nasal air-passages and cavities expand to their natural size and air-supplying capacity. The fresh air is in itself powerfully Anti-Catarrhal in effect.

**Undoubtedly a most** powerful factor in the success of the new cure is the fact that it may be employed DURING THE WHOLE OF THE NIGHT without discomfort or any inconvenience. This all-night period of treatment contrasts strongly with the mere two or three minutes of treatment with the now obsolete spraying methods.

### AUTHORITY'S OPINION.

It is very interesting, indeed, to quote the opinion of, perhaps, the greatest authority on affections of the nose and throat, Lennox Browne, F.R.S.E., Senior Surgeon to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, etc. This gentleman puts forward the following apposite remarks in the preface to the third edition of his monumental work, "The Throat and Nose, and Their Diseases":—

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N. W. (Notting Hill) thinks we are opposed to the Police Force, and goes on to conjecture that it is perhaps because "having been in the hands of the police" we are now getting our revenge. We do not recall the circumstance referred to; in any case, our sole object in calling attention to occasional misconduct is to protect the general body of the Force from the discredit attaching to its less reputable members.

J. P. T. (Birmingham) and J. C. (Glasgow).—You must not take our little quips too literally. We are very fond of our Scotch readers.

A. B. (Stourbridge) discounts the Rev. E. G. Hexall's crippled children's home, and says that parson advertised in the *Birmingham Daily Post* offering young men £2 a week to collect money for the home.

L. F. R. Peckham).—We only give biscuits for compositors' blunders when they are really funny. The compositors' manager should not make a fuss about a little chaff.

"One of the Competitors" in a *Daily Sketch* competition complain that the prize was given for a story which was twice the limit of length.

E. D. (Walworth).—If it does not pay to grow hops, you can't expect people to lose money for the sake of the hoppers.

W .B .S. (Leicester) complains of a firm there, called the Warehouse from which he cannot extract goods or money.

O. P.( Hurstpierpoint) sends ten pages of complaints about a sanatorium at Davos. He says "a regular dish served up at all times of the day was grouse ,*grouse*, grouse."

J. D. R. (Warrington) has received a circular from the *Melbourne Press*, 7, Eastbourne Road, Aintree, Liverpool, offering the "Security System" of backing horses for 5s. down and "a further 5s. each week the System wins" till 30s. has been paid—nothing is said about anything being refunded for losing weeks, of which there would probably be many. It looks like one of the ventures of that protean rascal Beston, of Birmingham, and we certainly advise J. D. R., and everybody else, to have nothing to do with it.

H. H. (Burma) sends a cutting to show that Englishmen are out of favour with natives in Bengal. Will there be another Indian mutiny?

"Crux" says the Surbiton Urban Council have wasted time and money over a sewage scheme, and thinks similar scandals occur in many other places.

C. R. (Lewisham) says there was nothing in Rosebery's speech but "the usual talk." What else did he expect?

"Tenderfoot" (Tipperary).—We cannot find J. E. Wadman and Co. (Drapers, Evangelist Court, E.C.) in the London Directory. In any case we doubt your receiving an 8s. 11d. blouse for 6d.

H. K. (Bromsgrove) —Our translation of the word *passim* would not help "readers who are not French scholars" unless they were also ignorant of Latin.

G. S. (Leicester) is one of the many readers who suggest a petition in connection with the nurse girl, recently sentenced by Mr. Rose, the Stipendiary of the Tower Bridge Police Court, to five years' detention in a Reformatory. We are afraid it will be impossible to move the Home Secretary in the matter.

F. J. M. (London) asks us whether it is true that Selfridge's have amongst their employees a "Lady Affleck" in the costume department. We must ask Mrs. Bull to find out.

"Didsbury" wishes to know how many income-tax payers there are in Great Britain. As we have not had time to count them, we suggest he should communicate direct with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has all their names and addresses. The Chancellor could also probably give him an estimate of the number of super-tax payers there would be, provided the Budget becomes law.

"Drab" (Dublin).—It is very appropriate for an undertaker to advertise himself as next door to a medical man. Arcades ambo.

Millions of correspondents claim a biscuit for a paragraph about "the articles on a hand-cart, including 200 years, being confiscated." Frankly, it does not cause our sides to shake like a jelly.

C. B. (Cambridge) follows up her poem on the Empire with an acrostic on the Alhambra, but we are not sure whether it is the one in Spain or the one in Leicester Square. "Here I ponder in the twilight," suggests Granada, while "After having nicely dined," is more indicative of the purlieus of Piccadilly.

H. G. M. (Bristol) says that people who rise from the ranks are the hardest task-masters. Therefore he dreads government by working-men.

H. P. (Highgate) read a denunciation of speculation in a religious paper and then found that it offered "a possible £5,000 prize" for a guessing competition with shilling entrance fees. The award was eventually £20 only. As H. P. says, "Talk about Satan rebuking sin."

Miss M. E. (Beckenham).—We agree that the following requires explanation: Horne.—On September 4th, at St. John's, Rondebosch, Cape Town, to W. H. Knevett and L. May Horne—a daughter. (By cable.)

D. P. F. (Edinburgh).—If the man died on May 24th, 1879, the *Evening Dispatch* was somewhat belated in announcing his demise on September 13th, 1909. But perhaps someone has blundered.

P. J. S. (Brixton).—No wonder the *Star* talked of "the pampered sailor" if Jones provides the crew with "a carefully selected list of standard *words*." We hope only very polite ones will be included.

A. W. L. (Newbold-on-Avon) objects to the expression, "a jumping train." He cannot have travelled on the South Eastern.

H J. S. (Fulham).—"Near bust and rain" is certainly an attraction in the case of furnished rooms.

"Ignoramus" (Cwmtillery) wishes to know how the Children Act will affect children from collecting from house to house for different missionary societies. We must refer "Ignoramus" to Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., who will tell her all about it.

H. C. (Lowestoft) wants cats to be taxed because they keep him awake at night, tear up his garden, and steal his goldfish. He really must keep a dog, or at least learn to bark.

F. C. S. (King's Lynn) wants to know if other readers have complaints against H. Lawler and Co., Limited, Hotel Valuers, etc. (Edgware Road).

O. M. J. (Sheerness).—You do not say where you found the cutting about a presentation being "made to Mr. silver tea-pot," so you must have the biscuit yourself.

G. C. N. (Southwark).—It was disappointing for people to come a long way after a job and find it did not suit them, but you can't compel advertisers to be explicit.

W. U. (Kirkly Woodhouse) wants to know of a firm which helps people to get money out of Chancery. We should also like to know of a firm which would enable us to extract butter from a dog's mouth.

J. G. J. (Worthing) says there is an unused band-stand on Wandsworth Common, and that the County Council are growing some fine specimens of wild plants over it.

(*We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.*)


# FREE TO THE RUPTURED.

**A Well Known Authority Sends a Sample of a Famous Method Free to All.**

We will send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free trial of our famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address, and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. R. Wharton, 52, Domestic Street, Holbeck, Leeds, was ruptured seven years, tried all kinds of trusses, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when, by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Rice method. He is cured, *and has worn no truss for over six years.*

R. WHARTON.

Mr. Wharton says:—"I tried the Rice method, and it cured me. I had been ruptured seven years and tried all kinds of trusses with no benefit. I am doing all I can to porsuade every ruptured person to try this method, which I think is worth its weight in gold."

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method. It has cured thousands of people without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Do not fail to send in this Coupon to-day.

**COUPON (B 1101).**

Cut out and post to WM. S. RICE, Ltd., 8 & 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

*Time Ruptured?*.....*Age?* .....

*Right, left, or both sides, or navel?*.....

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

.....

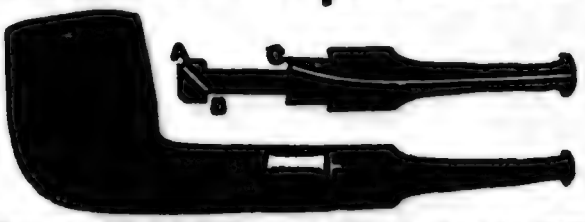


# CAPS-EM

PERFECT PATENT

..A..

## Revelation to Pipe Smokers.



**Have you not tried many patent pipes in your time and found them ALL unsatisfactory? TRY the MOST PERFECT pipe yet invented and procure one, to your lasting benefit.**

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**Subscription Closes on Saturday, October 9th.**

**Canada is Booming. Great Prosperity. Record Harvest. Immense Trade.**

Whether or not you have ever dealt in American Railroads, or Canadian Stock we proclaim this fact; send us at once the application form attached below and learn from your own experience whether our advices and methods are valuable. We shall not invite you to any other dealings before we have completely proved that we know what we are talking about.

The time to buy is on days of reaction, as this is the condition precedent to a rise in prices. Very large amounts were paid out in connection with our former Trust transactions. Participants in our future Trust operations are invited to inspect list of payments.

# TRUST IN GRAND TRUNK ORDINARY.

A great boom has commenced in Canada. It will the boom of the century. Canada is growing with wonderful rapidity. There are record crops. A great and wonderful harvest. Land values going up by leaps and bounds. Vast trade expansion, and consequently fortunes being made every day.

You cannot be pushed out of the market in six months even if a panic should occur. Temporary reactions do not affect your transaction in the least, and no further margin is required.

## (For 3 Months, £2 for every 1,000 dols.=£200 Stock.)

**Your whole liability is limited to £2 (remitted) for every $1,000.**

The profit in three months is estimated at £40 for every £2 remitted, which should mean that one will have returned £40 plus £2, equal to £42.

Whether or not you have ever dealt in American Railroads or Canadian Stock we invite you to send us at once the application form attached below and learn from your own experience whether our advices and methods are valuable for the general public.

Nothing else is expected of you than to recommend us to the circle of your acquaintances after the success has been completely proven, that means not before you have received from us £40 on your £2 remitted.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAY, THE 9th OF OCTOBER**

## Amount Required £2
## Estimated Profit £40

**GERSON HAMSON & CO., LIMITED, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: ESPONJAS, LONDON.

## OUR CAMPAIGN FOR 1909.

### INTERVIEW WITH A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MAGNATE.

We dare say we are experts in Yankees (American Railways) and Canadian Stock, and that we know everything about them that can be known. We dare say that we understand the entire Wall Street System better than any one of our competitors, and very often have an occasion to feel that in 3 months we could bring you further than you can get yourself in 3 years.

Nowadays almost everybody has a friend who is a dealer or broker in Stocks and Shares, so we cannot expect that you should give us the preference, unless we actually prove to you that we are often sooner and better informed than other firms. In the end the public will transact their business where the best profits are to be gained and the best conditions to be obtained.

We shall prove to you that our advices are valuable.

**A Trust in Trunk Ordinary:** It is our intention to possess in 1909 the largest amount of clients that ever a stock broker or dealer could boast of, and we will realise this fact through our Trust Operations. We will force you to a certain degree, at least once, to give us an order and to form your own opinion about our method of dealing and the capacities of our correspondent.

**J. PIERPONT MORGAN.**

"Don't be a Bear on America," J. Pierpont Morgan said. "That man who is, goes broke." And we say "America is going to hum and Canada too."

Whether or not you have ever dealt in American Railroads, or Canadian Stock we proclaim this fact: Send us at once the application form attached below and learn from your own experience whether our advices and methods are valuable.

**OUR PROPOSITION.**

A Trust in Grand Trunk Ordinary (For every Thousand Dollars you must send £2—and the estimated profit is £40—in 3 months).

Condition 1st. All shares are opened at the London closing price of Saturday, the 9th of October, which quotations are controlled by almost every English paper (Globe, Daily Telegraph, Financial News, Financial Times, &c., &c.). Suppose the closing price in London should be 24½—24½ then is the buying price 24½ nett, which means naturally without you paying any further commission or other expenses. If you sell or buy according to tape prices and yet have to pay commission you are paying too much.

A Daily Newspaper, from which you are able to ascertain these prices exactly, is sent you free of charge with every order.

2nd. All transactions will be closed the same date at London closing price, i.e., three months after the Trust opens, i.e., Monday, 10th January 1910, and all profits, without any limit will be returned with the two pounds of your remittance.

3rd. If on Monday, 10th January, 1910, there would have been no profit made, the transaction will be kept open for the next 3 months, i.e., Saturday, 9th April, 1910, without any further margin. We hope it is now quite clear to you that the worst that can happen is that the closing quotation in London on 9th April, 1910, is 1 per cent. or more under the quotation of 9th Oct., 1909, and then, and only then, would your loss be £2, and under no circumstances more than the two pounds remitted.

4th. Every buyer receives a stamped contract informing the purchaser that if necessary we keep the account open for 6 months, and that the entire responsibility of the buyer is limited to the £2 remitted.

### OUR CORRESPONDENT PREDICTS:

Trunks within three months will be 44% per cent. that means those investing in Trunks should make a profit of £40 on every Thousand Dollars. Please keep in mind that the same correspondent after an interview with one of the best known American financiers predicted a rise of 60 per cent. in Unions, and those who have followed our advice will not have forgotten this.

**We are convinced that through our Trust Operations we will enlist and retain you as one of our clients.**

On Saturday, 9th Oct., the Subscription will be closed. If you wish to become a participant in the Trust please send by return post the attached application form, with your name and address and the amount of Two Pounds to:—

**GERSON HAMSON & CO., Limited, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.**

## CHAT ON 'CHANGE.

This book, compiled by a leading financial expert, will be sent gratis and post free to every one subscribing in our Trust Operation.

It is a complete handbook and guide for the use of those who wish to study the various methods of Stock Exchange operations.

Being written in plain and easy language, it can be readily understood by everybody.

**THIS FORM MAY BE USED.** J.B.

I buy thousand dollars Grand Trunk Ordinary Shares on the London closing price of Saturday, the 9th of Oct., 1909, and further on the conditions as mentioned in your advertisement, for which I enclose £2, with the understanding that my entire risk is limited to this amount.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

If you will invest a larger amount, please make the form out accordingly. For instance: If you wish to make out the form for $5,000 you must remit £10. You can also REMIT BY POSTAL ORDER OR CHEQUE.

More of these forms can be obtained by application to our offices or by writing.

## RACING NOTES.

By W. Lotinga.
("Larry Lynx" of The People, and "Magpie" of The Globe.)

**Prophetic.**

Although there could not be a worse course for a horse that is not handy, on the handicap and the Newmarket form, Relish must win the Romsey Plate at Folkestone to-day (Thursday), while if he has not scored in the interim at Nottingham, as is very likely, what is there to beat Marathon II. in Leicester's October Selling Handicap?

Kempton's is, of course, a great card, and in Friday's Coventry Plate we might see the Cambridgeshire puzzle half solved, for Symon's Pride, Mustapha, and Wheatear, can meet. I cannot, however, see any of them giving upwards of 2 stone to

Spikenard,

who, on his form here last time, or his beating of Sir Perigord at Yarmouth, is literally thrown in, and *must* about win it. Our best two-year-old is Neil Gow, who will, if competing, take the Produce Plate.

The next day in the Nursery the specially reserved

Artless

is good to bet upon, for the youngster was a bit unlucky at Newbury, and will relish the better going here, although having but little in hand of John Splendid.

The Duke of York Stakes is still far off—especially for prognostication purposes, but I am convinced that

Valens,

who will be Lord Carnarvon's representative and F. Wootton's mount, will win it, the danger being The Whirlpool, for whom I should have plumped but for his slight mishap and stoppage in work for some days, which must have thrown him back a lot.

The fact that the race will be run the day before next week's issue also compels final allusion, so long ahead, to the Cesarewitch. A lot may, and in fact will, happen in the interim, so that what is written now as reasonable commonsense, may seem absolute rubbish by the time it appears. Whatever the issue, however, I have *always* been both consistent and emphatic in reiterating the opinion that whatever can beat

K.C.B.

will win, that is assuming the horse does the work he is doing now right up to the day without mishap, and is fancied, for he may be tried prior to the race with The Nut, in whom, however, I should not—as an anomoly—believe. I apprehend no danger whatever to K.C.B., for there are only about three or four other animals, Maya, Caroussel, Dibs and Rushcutter, certain to stay the course. Of the lot I should pick Caroussel, now a 50 to 1 chance, as likely to get about third.

For the Cambridgeshire I still stand equally staunch to the original idea that

Mustapha,

whom Frank Wootton now rides *vice* Griggs, is the pick of the handicap. He may run at Kempton on Saturday, but governed by what may happen, those in search of doubles—and who isn't?—should go solidly for

K.C.B.

with Mustapha, Wheatear and Arranmore—both the latter having decided chances, although here again Kempton, or interim performances, may influence things a lot.

One more tip—a certain winner—to buy this week's *Throne and Country*—the best and most stirring Hunting number *ever* produced. No real sportsman misses taking this paper every Tuesday.

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Newquay and Its Games.—A correspondent writes to complain of the action of the Urban District Council at Newquay. It seems that a few cranks have complained of what they call the danger of playing games such as hockey, cricket, golf, and so on on the miles of sands at this growing watering-place, and, in consequence, the Urban District Council propose making such play an offence. Our correspondent says that he has been a visitor to Newquay for 22 years, and he can truthfully say that he has never seen the slightest danger to anyone, unless it be to the players themselves, nor has he heard one word of complaint about people playing games on the immense stretch of sandy beach there. Yet the Urban District Council talk of placing a policeman on the sands "to keep order." These kill-joys will be the ruin of the place if allowed their way. If adults are barred so will the children be. Where is the line to be drawn?


OATINE FOR MEN

The Oatine Preparations include several of special interest to men—notably Oatine Shaving Stick, and Oatine Shaving Cream. When it is remembered how the process of Shaving lays bare the pores of the skin it will be appreciated that the soothing, healing virtues of Oatine makes it very desirable for the double purpose of use in shaving (in the form of Oatine Shaving Stick or Cream) and after shaving (in the form of Oatine Face Cream). Even if the Soap or Cream alone be used, the use of the razor will not irritate or roughen the skin. A free and delightfully fragrant lather is yielded in abundance, which achieves the double purpose of assisting an easy shave and protecting the skin. We are confident that a single trial of the Oatine Shaving Soap will ensure its entire adoption.

To relieve the irritation caused by shaving there is nothing so effective as Oatine Cream, which possesses special healing properties; it should be applied immediately after shaving and should be gently rubbed into the skin, or, better still, rubbed into the beard over night or before the morning shave; this has the effect of softening the beard in a most astonishing manner, rendering shaving far easier and simpler than it is in the ordinary way.

FREE SAMPLES.

A Free Sample of Oatine Cream and Oatine Shaving Soap, together with Samples of 6 of the other Oatine Preparations, packed in a dainty box, together with a copy of our booklet, will be sent to all sending 2d. (Halfpenny stamps preferred) to cover postage and packing.

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Instant Relief.

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STUART'S PLASTER-PADS

are different from the painful truss, and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The pads contain a wonderful medicine which is kept constantly in contact, thereby curing the most obstinate cases. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work and in the privacy of the home. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book, will be sent free.—Address:—

STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., Dept. P., 86-87, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

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**with Return of Purchase Money.**

For Particulars write

**Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd.,**

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**Assets Exceed £10,000,000.** JAMES H. SCOTT, General Manager and Secretary.

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THE BRITISH HOME ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

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AGENTS WANTED—EXCELLENT PROSPECTS.

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on Note of Hand alone from £10 to £1,000?
IF YOU DO,

and you are a genuine borrower and honourably intend to repay, apply to—

**CHARLES STEVENS & CO.,**

12, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.,

AND YOU WILL GET IT.

All business conducted confidentially and on plain straightforward principles. Repayments spread over 12 months if desired. An application entails no expense whatever unless the loan is actually completed.

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are the kind of men we want—men whose Special Knowledge or Special Aptitude fits them to occupy Responsible Positions in Technical, Clerical, Organising, or Travelling capacities. We have upon our lists hundreds of positions carrying salaries of from £150 to £1,000 a year—but positions which can only be filled by really High-Grade Men. If you are such a man write us to-day.

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16, Bedford Street, Charing Cross, London, and 69, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

Branches: Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Bristol, etc.

Assets, £1,607,949. Liabilities, £1,236,871. Surplus, £371,078.

LOANS of £10 to £2,000 granted at a few hours' notice in Town or Country on personal security, jewellery, precious stones, stocks, shares and securities, without removal.

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Two and half per cent. allowed on Current Account Balances.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received as under:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 5 p.c. per ann.

6 " " " 6 "

12 " " " 7 "

Special terms for longer periods. Interest paid quarterly.

Owing to the nature of our Investments, we are able to pay rates of interest on deposits that will compare favourably with dividends paid on almost any class of stock or share-holding insuring the safety of capital. We have been established for 40 years, and our position in the banking world testifies to the success of our business methods, and to the satisfaction of our customers. Write or call for prospectus.

A. WILLIAMS and H. J. TALL, Joint Managers.

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# "BOTTOMLEY'S BOOK."

THE BOOK OF THE YEAR.

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of £100 or more on NOTE of HAND, BE INDEPENDENT of relatives and friends, and borrow from

## FIELDINGS,

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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**CLEMAK**
AUTOMATIC ACTION
**Safety Razor**

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A CLEMAK.

CLEMAK BLADES can be stropped, and will last for years.

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# *What is Your Number?*

## OUR WEEKLY BALLOT FOR 100 HELPERS AT A GUINEA APIECE.

Every copy of JOHN BULL bears upon its cover a distinctive number, and every week, commencing with this issue, ONE HUNDRED of such numbers will be drawn and published on this page. These 100 numbers will be announced in four weeks' time. Meanwhile, the 50 numbers successful in respect of our issues of September 11th, 18th, 25th, and October 2nd will be duly declared.

To each of the holders of copies of JOHN BULL *of specified date* bearing any of such numbers we will, upon production of a sufficient portion of the cover to identify *the date* and number, pay the sum of ONE GUINEA, in return for his (or her) using his best endeavour for one week to increase our circulation.

The following claims have been received for the issues of July 10th and August 28th:—

F. J. HUDSON, 48, Market Street, Eastleigh. (No. 209,891.—July 10th.)

JOHN SMYRK, Denewood, Sutton, Surrey. (No. 74,574.—August 28th.)

**The following are the 50 numbers for our issue of September 4th:—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 221 | 80,076 | 131,876 | 189,956 | 240,611 |
| 3,377 | 85,278 | 141,000 | 193,672 | 241,872 |
| 10,000 | 97,281 | 141,762 | 199,562 | 250,127 |
| 23,135 | 99,224 | 143,867 | 200,166 | 254,783 |
| 28,582 | 102,387 | 153,891 | 200,456 | 258,941 |
| 31,826 | 110,469 | 161,928 | 209,777 | 263,184 |
| 36,872 | 117,821 | 165,295 | 216,983 | 275,845 |
| 50,222 | 119,045 | 169,994 | 218,884 | 294,527 |
| 68,875 | 120,008 | 180,084 | 225,829 | 299,721 |
| 75,111 | 126,187 | 180,247 | 226,117 | 305,724 |

**THE 100 NUMBERS IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR ISSUE DATED NOVEMBER 6th (PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 4th).**

**INITIAL NOUGHTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONES ARE, OF COURSE, RECKONED.**

# IF YOU SEE IT IN JOHN BULL!!!

**JOHN BULL, Sept. 18, 1909.**

"Sportsmen trying to find the double event on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire will be lucky if they succeed, but should they do so they want to be very careful in selecting a thoroughly reliable turf accountant, who will pay them without delay or fuss. We should advise them to apply to Douglas Stuart, of 102-104, New Oxford Street, for his terms, which they will find fair, as he bets no limit and allows place betting, even when the favourite starts at odds on."

# DOUGLAS STUART,

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**even when the Favourite starts "odds on," are continued throughout the**

# "Jumping" Season.

**Write to-day and open a** # Credit Account.

WARNING.—Mr. Douglas Stuart is NEVER represented on any Racecourse.


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For meaning of this number see page iii. of cover.